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Hurricane Repair Work Criticized by Auditor; Ford 'Gagged' by NLRB

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 22, 1940

State Auditor Criticizes Storm Repair Work

"One big mess" were words used by State Auditor Russell A. Wood today in describing his view of efforts of the Adjutant General's office in Massachusetts hurricane rehabilitation work. Mr. Wood, in a report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, covered 58 contracts in which $162,698 was spent out of an appropriation of $321,900 to repair 36 armories in Massachusetts. Underpayment of labor, failure to obtain the Attorney General's approval to contracts, and the undertaking of work not necessitated by the hurricane, were among points covered in the report. [Details: Page 9.]

NLRB Bars Ford Pamphlets to Employees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Board contended today that freedom of speech was a "qualified and not an absolute right" in ordering the Ford Motor Company of Somerville, Mass., to stop interfering with the rights of employees to organize.

The Board said the Company had distributed "statements of propaganda which disparage or criticize" labor organizations. The Company argued that any effort to stop distribution of Ford pamphlets would constitute a denial of the right of free speech. The Board said that the National Labor Relations Act required employers to refrain from interfering or coercing employees in the exercise of the rights of self-organization. Two thousand Ford workers are affected by the ruling.

House Group Votes to Extend Dies Probe

WASHINGTON—The House Rules Committee unanimously voted today to extend the Dies Committee another year. [Details: Page 2.]

Finnish Relief Fund Reaches $1,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Finnish Relief Fund reached the $1,000,000 mark today. Herbert Hoover, Chairman, announced that $400,000 additional was being made available for emergency civilian relief in Finland. Previously six $100,000 donations have been made. [Details: Page 7.]

Quezon Seeks Freedom Despite Risk of Attack

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon told the Philippine Assembly today that it was utopian to believe the Philippines would not be exposed to foreign aggression once the islands cease to be under protection of the American Flag. He added: "We cannot falter in the attainment of our cherished ideal. We must secure a place in the concert of free nations."

Argentine Pact Failure Tied to Canned Beef

WASHINGTON (AP)—Collapse of negotiations with Argentina for a reciprocal trade agreement was attributed by a House committee witness today to efforts of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to place a quota on canned beef imports. F. E. Mollin, Secretary of the American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo., told the Ways and Means Committee that he understood the Argentine Government refused to accept the quota.

Browder Pleads With Jury for Acquittal

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist leader, argued before a Federal Court jury today that it must acquit him of passport fraud charges unless it wished to set a precedent that "a citizen may be exiled from his own country." Although he had George Gordon Battle, New York lawyer to defend him, Mr. Browder chose to sum up his own case, explaining to the jury that he was a correspondence school lawyer.

Economist Approves 35-Cent Knitting Wage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government economist estimated today a 35-cent-an-hour minimum wage recommended for the knitted underwear industry would raise operating costs of manufacturers less than 1 per cent. Mrs. Jean Masell, statistician for the Wage-Hour Division, said that the part of the industry located in the South still would have a differential in its favor compared to plants in the North.

Van Zeeland Reported on Way to Latin America

NEW YORK (AP)—Associates of Paul van Zeeland, former Belgium Premier, said today he was en route to the Dominican Republic by way of Venezuela in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-Ordinating Foundation, an organization for the settlement of European refugees. He was expected to visit New York later.

Women Discuss How to Bring Peace to a War-Torn World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—With their fifteenth conference this week in the midst of another year, members of the Nation's largest women's peace group—the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War—are faced with deciding whether to work for peace now or peace after the war is over and a victor named.

If the women follow their direction of the last few years, they will repledge support for economic sanctions to punish aggressors in the present European conflict. During the past year, the conference was an active advocate of neutrality law modification, urging adoption of a measure that would allow the United States to show its sympathy to anti-aggressor nations.

With neutrality revision out of the way, the conference, founded and still largely led by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffrage and peace pioneer, will turn its attention to the peace that is to follow the present European war.

Question of Intervention

Outstanding question before the Conference is whether they shall urge President Roosevelt to intervene in the European conflict in a peace effort before the predicted big spring offensive begins, or whether they shall center their attention on building effective peace machinery for use after the war has been fought out to a bitter end.

At their last conference, the women adopted a declaration that "there will be no elimination of war itself as an instrument of national policy until all nations unite in a co-operative endeavor to set up permanent machinery whereby the common concerns of national states can be dealt with on an orderly basis of law and justice."

For Immediate Mediation

Indication that numerous voices may be raised at this week's meetings in favor of immediate American intervention for peace grows out of the fact that 6 of the 11 national women's organizations represented at the Conference are also affiliated with the National Peace Conference which last week unanimously adopted a proposal that President Roosevelt initiate "immediate and continuing mediation" between the European belligerents.

These are: The American Association of University Women; General Federation of Women's Clubs, The National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National

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Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

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The World At Your Fireside

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Dewey Stock Seems Rising In Bay State

Former Governor Fuller joins supporters of the N. Y. District Attorney on eve of Boston visit.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The phone rang all morning today at the Republican Club, 21 Beacon Street, and when it was all over the view of probably most observers was that on the eve of his personal appearance in Boston to solicit support for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination the stock of Thomas E. Dewey had risen 50 per cent overnight.

Leading item in this bullish upsurge was the unexpected and wholehearted endorsement of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller who called the youthful New York District Attorney, "the Sir Galahad to lead the Republican Party to victory."

The former Governor's action served to partially break the log jam of aloofness which local Republican chieftains have thus far exhibited toward Presidential aspirants. Mr. Fuller, known as an astute political observer, is also representative of that wing which pulls a heavy oar in Grand Old Party finances. It was recalled today that Alfred E. Landon was careful to seek Mr. Fuller out during his early campaigning for the nomination four years ago.

But despite a decided flurry of excitement wherever Republicans met today, it was still the firm intention of the party leaders to send an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention. Jack Nolan, Executive Secretary of the Republican Club, said he understood Mr. Dewey is not opposed to this procedure.

In Rhode Island

However, Mr. Dewey will certainly receive a more general welcome than any aspirant who has so far visited New England this winter. He was scheduled to take part in a reception in Providence tonight, followed by conferences with Rhode Island Republican leaders, including Gov William H. Vanderbilt.

He is scheduled to arrive in Boston, Back Bay Station, at 11:15 tomorrow morning, and will have luncheon with party chieftains, including Mr. Fuller, at the Statler at 12:30.

The high point of his Boston visit will come at the joint meeting of three Massachusetts Republican organizations in Mechanics Hall tomorrow evening. The speech, the third of his principal pre-convention addresses, and titled, "Who Pays for the New Deal?" will be radiocast over

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Defenders of a Free Finland

Wide World

Kyosti Kallio
President of Finland

Mayor Helenius
Chief Executive of Helsingfors

These two men in the news shown as they exchanged greetings during the recent observance of the Finnish Independence Day, when the Government headed by Mr. Kallio met with the diplomatic corps at the Hotel Kamp at the Capital. Photograph passed by the French censor.

Volunteer Aid Gives Finland New Strength

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE SUOMUSSALMI FRONT, Finland, Jan. 22—Volunteers are arriving in Finland by an overland route in a slow, but steadily increasing stream. The presence of these foreign youths already has injected a note of lively gaiety into the somber Arctic towns of North Finland. First on the scene naturally were neighboring Swedes who still maintain their lead, although other Scandinavian countries—Denmark and Norway—are also sending their quotas.

Many new contingents have been formed since the first Swedes arrived in Tornio at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia in the second week of December, and several thousand Swedes are already fighting on the Lapland fronts above the Arctic Circle, including a squadron of aviators.

The present Finnish plan is to organize foreign volunteers into brigades and divisions according to their nationality. This has necessitated some reorganization, since the first Swedes were placed together with Finnish Swedes, and the first contingent of Finnish Americans who arrived on the

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Secrets of Long Cold Spell Traced to a Battle of Winds

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Last winter's temperatures were generally above normal, according to the latest report of the United States Weather Bureau, but that probably will not be true this winter. Blue Hill Notes by Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Harvard's meteorological observatory on Greater Blue, tell why things are different, and why we've had such an extended period of cold.

"The recent cold spell that held the northeastern United States in its grip for 21 days from Dec. 22 to Jan. 12," says Dr. Brooks, "exceeded all previous records at Blue Hill for unbroken duration of subfreezing temperatures since 1885, except for a similar period of 23 days in 1912 and 24 days in 1918."

A few days before Christmas, he says, explaining what happened, a cold wind set in over the eastern United States and battling with a warm moist one from the Gulf of Mexico, laid down a deep blanket of snow from Missouri eastward across Kentucky and the Virginias to the Atlantic seaboard. To the north the ground remained bare despite the forecasters' utmost efforts to give us a "white Christmas." The cold wind kept on blowing strongly from the west and northwest over New England, maintaining hurricane velocities across Mt. Washington, and bringing southeastern New England under a descending wind and hence keeping it snowless.

"As soon as the sky cleared over the snow covered area, the temperature dropped rapidly," Dr. Brooks asserted, analysing events further. "That happened because the heat from the ground could not get into the air and the sunshine could not warm the surface of the snow appreciably, since snow reflects up to 80 per cent of all sunshine while bare ground absorbs all but five or ten per cent.

"On Christmas morning the temperature fell to well below 10 degrees Fahrenheit in a belt between St. Louis and Louisville, where the snow was generally over six inches deep," he continued. "To the north where the ground was bare the temperature was 13 to 22 degrees higher. This difference is about what should have been expected by virtue of the insulating and reflecting qualities of the snow.

"The chilling effect of the snow was not confined to the snow-covered area. The cold air flowed northward and southward, particularly the latter, for the general temperatures there were higher and the pressure less."

Then came the snow during Christmas holidays, dropping more cover in the snow belt and reaching northeastward into New England and bringing temperatures to near zero or even 10 below every clear night.

"The break began," said Dr. Brooks, "after nearly three weeks when on Jan. 10 a south wind brought light snow to be followed by more snow changing to heavy rain the night of the 14th and a southerly gale that brought a sudden and effective January thaw."

N. E. shipping hampered by ice: Page 10.

This Changing World

Humor on an International Scale — Scots, Irish, Welsh and English — Or Better Still the Scandinavians at the Swedes' Expense!

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm (Delayed)

There's nothing like a sense of humor for uniting peoples of different nationality but of the same international group. One such is composed of the peoples of the British Isles—English, Scots, Welsh, and Irish. Another is the Scandinavian group I'm visiting. The group consisting of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and latterly, Finns. Their national characteristics are something to tell stories about, not to goad into belligerency.

A group like this generally has a focal point for its humor. In the British Isles it's the traditional tale of parsimony of the Scots. In Scandinavia it is an alleged lack of humor among the Swedes. The basic good humor of the jests at Scots' expense is demonstrated by the pretty well-grounded suspicion that the Scots themselves invent most of the best Scot stories. Similarly the Swedes seem to be the best tellers of Swedish stories. At any rate, I've heard most of them from the Swedes themselves.

The Swedes, to be sure, are as reserved as the Scots are thrifty. I had a foretaste of Swedish reserve on the Swedish boat on which I voyaged to Scandinavia. One evening I referred pleasantly to the captain in his presence as "of course, His Majesty on this ship," a facetious reference to the totalitarian rule of all the skippers. The Swedish captain, however, argued on the assumption that I was implying an undue discipline! Perhaps the cares of guiding a boat across an ocean in wartime accounted for his seriousness. However that may be, a Swedish friend warned me "Beware, the Swedes are serious folk."

* * *

Still, as I say, it was among the Swedes that I heard most of the stories of their lack of humor. The jests I've heard from them are legion. For instance: when you tell a joke to a group of Scandinavians, the Dane is supposed to laugh before you come to the point, and the Swede to laugh a week later. Inferentially the Norwegians see the point at once.

The Swede, moreover, is alleged particularly to abhor practical jokes. A mild one perpetrated by a host at a private dinner party is said to have sent a Swedish guest off in a huff. And the offended guest kept on departing, too. Not only did he leave the house, but he sold his home, and took up his residence in a far country!

When a people tell you such stories of their own lack of a sense of humor, you may be sure that they are not altogether lacking in it. What is mistaken for a lack of humor is a unique correctness of behavior. We talk a good deal about the "middle way" in Sweden. And we wonder why we don't copy the Swedes in our laws and institutions. But, if we really could transplant the Swedes among us with their institutions, and their country as well, then there would be some point in the counsel. For they all seem to have a sense of responsibility which makes them seek to live up to the ancient Greek recipe for the good life, namely, moderation. Karel Capek, I think, was right about the Swedes when he said it's quite simple to govern people who are gentlemen.

A Dane—the most mercurial of the Scandinavians—told me a story illustrative of Swedish gentlemanliness. He said that a foreigner locked a Norwegian, Swede, and a Dane in a room. He opened the door six hours after, and found that the Swede was still waiting to be introduced! A Swede capped the joke by telling us, very gravely, of a Swede who happened to be drowning but who managed with what seemed to be his last breath to reach a boat. Still he didn't forget his manners, but gasped, "Would you be so kind as to rescue me?"

* * *

Certainly the Swedes are addicted to punctilios. Their visiting cards seem to be endless, and I felt a very small fish, indeed, when I saw my truncated name side by side with theirs on a ship's register going across the Baltic. All the registered Swedes had enough honorifics to fill a social register. It's not swank. It's exactness. They twit the Norwegians for their big talk about Norway—how the Norwegians pride themselves on having the biggest country, a calculation which is made by measuring the mountains vertically as well as the country horizontally. And the Danes, they think, are pretty frivolous, too.

There are other subjects for intra-Scandinavian humor, of course, besides the reserve of the Swedes. The Norwegians and the Danes have their own jokes at one another's expense. I've seen Norwegians get boundless fun out of the Danish language, for instance. It's so soft and so lacking in the musical ups and downs of the other Scandinavian tongues that it is constantly exciting the others' risibilities.

These reciprocal jests over natural characteristics enhance the joy of living together. And they add savor, I must say, to a sea voyage such as I was enjoying in all-Scandinavian company. I was reminded of the British and their esoteric pleasantries when those islanders are thrown together.

Together—that is the nexus of all these particularisms, as Earl Balfour used to call such differences in local makeup. There is a Scot guide at Edinburgh Castle who tells a gaping group of tourists in the great banqueting hall there how the Scots and English nobles one day sat down alternately in that hall, one Scot, then one Englishman. Then he said they got up all "thegither," and they've been "thegither ivver since." The Scandinavians are equally adept at this "thegitherness." Blessed be the unity that can live with diversity!

Program of Long Rushed at Special Louisiana Session

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 22 (AP)—Louisiana's docile legislature, trained for years to obedience, was called for the third meeting of its special session today to rush to passage 20 bills drafted by the administration of Gov. Earl K. Long.

Many of the Legislators were defeated in last Tuesday's Democratic primary, first election held since Statewide scandals broke last June.

Governor Long, facing a second primary runoff Feb. 20 against "reform" candidate Sam H. Jones, said the session was completely harmonious except for "two or three demagogues."

The 100 House members, only one or two dissidents among them, heard the bills read for the second time in a 40-minute Sunday session.

Appropriations requested include $1,000,000 for buying free lunches for school children and $1,000,000 for relief purposes.

Navy Outnumbered By Army's Fleet

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite its rapid expansion, the Navy—in number of vessels—is little more than a third as large as the Army fleet.

Latest records listed today 3,251 craft of all types operated by various branches of the War Department, against fewer than 1,200 carried on the Navy's books.

The Army's "navy" includes three big transports of 13,726 gross tons each and the $3,250,000 hopper dredge Goethals, used by engineers to keep New York harbor channels clear.

Army engineers operate 2,916 craft, primarily to improve and maintain navigation channels.

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British reject U. S. protest on mails: Page 5.

British Launch More Vigorous Policy in War

Take initiative on diplomatic, economic, and moral fronts—Churchill calls on neutrals for aid to Allies—U. S. and Britain at odds over mail—British destroyer sunk.

Britain's war policy entered a new phase of more vigorous diplomatic, economic, and moral action. Although remaining on the military defensive, the policy speeches of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Foreign Secretary substantiated indications of strong Allied aid to Finland.

Winston Churchill transcended mere Admiralty matters in his week-end speech which called on the neutral nations of Europe to co-operate actively with Britain and France. He claimed for the Allies that about half of the submarines with which Germany began the war have been sunk.

United States relations with Britain were complicated by disagreement over the British reply on search of American mails. Closure of American export markets provided an added problem. But a substantial current of understanding underlies the surface tension.

Germany—shifting the base of four months of intensive propaganda—began informing its people that France was one of the Reich's enemies. Hitherto the German emphasis had been almost exclusively against England.

On the Finnish front volunteers are beginning to come in in a steady stream, about 1,000 Swedes have already arrived, with smaller contingents from Norway and America. On the Salla sector above the Arctic Circle, the Russian retreat has ended for the time, an easing up of the severity of the climate having helped the invader, although overcast skies have served to decrease Russia's bombing operations. A new peril at the moment is occupying the Finns in the freezing over of the Gulf of Finland, which might enable the Russians to attack over the Gulf from points on the Estonian coast. The Finns state they are fully prepared for such an eventuality, however.

On the Western Front the usual reconnaissance work continued. At the southern end of the Front some excitement has been caused by a notice served to the 50,000 or so inhabitants of the Swiss territory around Kreuzlingen, facing the German city of Konstanz, to be ready to evacuate in case of emergency.

At sea sinking of the 1,485-ton British destroyer Grenville by mine or torpedo climaxed latest shipping losses due to sea warfare, which destroyed three other British vessels, and at least four neutral craft. Rescue of all 412 passengers from the burning Italian liner Orazio in the Mediterranean left "only a few" of crew of 231 missing. Japan protested against British action in halting the Japanese liner Asama Maru and removing 21 German merchant seamen.

Basic Good Will Seen as Underlying U. S.-Anglo Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — Beneath the surface tension of the diplomatic exchanges between the British and American Governments, affecting the mails, shipping, diversion of trade and the Western Hemisphere safety belt, there continues basic understanding and good will.

Delicate and uncomfortable as these wartime issues are, there is nothing in the current disputes between belligerent and neutral which responsible diplomats in Washington believe will not yield to negotiation and practical compromise. In the interests of such compromise the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, conferred at length with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State this morning and canvassed the whole range of Anglo-American problems.

The substantial problem is not the inviolability of the mails which has been receiving most of the headlines but the very considerable loss of agricultural export trade which is acutely disappointing to American farmers. This trade has been interrupted not only by the effectiveness of the British blockade, but by British commercial deals with South American countries, particularly Argentina.

War Trade Speeded

To offset this disappointing loss of trade, Great Britain is reported to be speeding its purchase of military supplies in the United States and to be preparing to lay down such large-scale cash orders of munitions that immediate plant expansion will be necessary if American industry is to be in a position to deliver.

It is reported in informed quarters that the British are prepared to spend fully $1,000,000,000 in the United States the burden of which would go for airplane engines and parts.

Both private industrialists and officials of the Government are in constant conference with the British Purchasing Agency in order that the wartime orders may be assimilated without forcing overexpansion of plant and an artificial acceleration of domestic prices. It can be stated that the British have indicated complete willingness to integrate their military contracts with the best interests of America's domestic economy and to avoid precipitating an industrial war boom which would be harmful both to the United States and ultimately to Great Britain itself.

The British likewise intend to co-operate carefully with Federal Treasury experts and private financiers in liquidating its vast negotiable securities which it now holds in the United States and which must be disposed of in order to finance its large munitions orders.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had in easily negotiable securities fully $1,250,000,000 in the United States and steps are under way to convert these resources into dollar ex-

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More Aggressive Leadership Taken By Britain in War

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—Britain's war policy has entered a new phase.

While remaining on the defensive in the military, naval, and air spheres, the British Government has decided to take the initiative and adopt a more vigorous attitude on the diplomatic, economic, and moral fronts.

This is the underlying significance of the speeches on Saturday by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, which, in well-informed circles here, are characterized as two of the most important utterances made in England since the war started. Taken in conjunction with the recent weighty warnings of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the hard-hitting declarations in Parliament by Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, they mark the sharp crystallization of the Cabinet's hitherto hazy policy in the direction of a firmer, broader, and more positive leadership in Europe's struggle.

Churchill's Surprise Plea

Mr. Churchill's sensational appeal to the neutral nations is the most striking evidence of this new trend. His question, "What would happen if all these neutral nations I have mentioned [the Balkan and Danubian states, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian States] and some others I have not mentioned were, with one spontaneous impulse, to do their duty in accordance with the Covenant of the League and stand together with the British and French Empires against aggression and wrong?" came as a surprise to most British observers and as a definite jolt to the small neutrals concerned.

Today the reaction of these neutrals is one of startled irritation, even indignation. The Netherlands press talks coldly of the "tirade," Italy is suspicious and calls Mr. Churchill imprudent, Belgium rejects it as unwelcome and unwanted advice, Denmark is openly resentful.

Neutrals Impressed

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Mr. Churchill's potent arguments made a deep impression throughout the neutral nations of Europe. There is good reason to believe that certain neutral governments, at least, fully appreciate the force of the logic in his declarations that "the present plight of the neutrals is lamentable and will become much worse. They bow humbly and in fear to German threats of violence, comforting themselves meanwhile with the thought that Britain and France will win, that they will strictly observe all laws and conventions, and that breaches are only to be expected from the German side.

"All of them hope that the storm will pass before their turn comes to be devoured. But the storm won't pass. It will rage ever more

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House Rules Group Votes Dies Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The House Rules Committee unanimously voted today to extend the Dies Committee another year.

The House will vote on the matter tomorrow where no doubt exists it will be approved. In view of wide interest in the matter and the existence of some opposition, the House doubled the amount of time for tomorrow's debate from one to two hours.

Members of the Dies Committee admitted some procedural mistakes in the rules hearing this morning, and in effect promised to be good. Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan attacked the absent Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas and sought to show that an understanding existed between him and William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts. The charge was indignantly denied by friends of the Chairman on the Committee. Mr. Hook later put his charges into the Congressional Record.

Most significant event at the brief Rules Committee hearing was self-criticism within the Dies Committee, coupled with the statement by speaker after speaker, friend and foe alike, that the Dies Committee weilds an almost unparalleled influence on the American public. All sides agreed it has caught hold of popular imagination, and that pronouncements of members rival the news of the European War on the front pages of newspapers.

Procedure Change Asked

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts and Jerry Voorhis (D) of California of the Dies Committee sought to have the Rules Committee amend the resolution continuing the investigation, affecting the Committee's procedure. They wanted the Dies Committee to be instructed to hold executive sessions before open hearings, in order to inform members of what was to come; to issue no statements or releases that had not been submitted to the whole Committee; to make efforts to call all people accused of un-American activities, and to bind members not to make charges or forecasts as to future revelations of the Committee.

Representative Hook sought to show that the "Christian Front" had supported Mr. Dies. He said a search of the Committee record "fails to reveal any investigation of the Christian Front."

He offered photostats of letters, one on the letterhead of the Silvershirt Legion of America, dated Boston, July 22, 1938, and signed by William Dudley Pelley, head of that organization, who is now sought by the Dies Committee.

Gave Part of Letter

Mr. Hook says the letter states: "The conference verified the belief that we may safely continue in the understanding that Dies will not go out of the way to call us or to embarrass us—True—Father Coughlin—George or the (Silvershirt) Legion."

Other photostats of alleged Pelley letters were said to indicate that even while the Dies Committee was seeking to serve a subpoena upon Mr. Pelley he was referring to Chairman Dies eulogistically and praising his work.

Priest "Takes Stand"

Coupled with the question of the continuation of the Dies Committee are recent developments connected with the so-called Christian Front. These led to the arrest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of 17 men in New York charged with plotting to overthrow the Government. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in a radiocast yesterday said he "took his stand" with the accused, and criticized newspaper accounts of the arrest.

The Dies Committee is to some degree involved in the affair because it has undertaken the duty of investigating just such allegedly subversive influences. There have been a number of calls upon the Committee that it investigate the activities of Mr. Coughlin himself, but these have not been heeded. The New York arrests were not brought out by the Dies Committee but by the Federal Government. Characteristic of the kind of utterance with which Mr. Coughlin is greeting the increasingly complicated situation was his notice "served" yesterday upon "those responsible for Mr. (J. Edgar) Hoover's descent upon a group of Christian young men—among whom possibly, there was at least one borer from within—that the real Christians of this Nation will not beat a retreat."

Murphy, Hoover Mentioned

As an illustration of how the somewhat vague charges of the Dies Committee are brought into current controversies, Mr. Coughlin said that "patriots" were demanding why, following publication of the Dies report, Frank Murphy, then Attorney General, and Mr. Hoover, did not "apprehend the 2,000 or more Communists working in the public buildings at Washington almost under their very eyes."

To take this one illustration of the Committee's work, it evidently refers to public statements by Mr. Dies that he knew of thousands of Communists in the Government, and that he would force them out of their jobs. Subsequent to his statement, the Committee issued a list of Federal employees said to be members of the American League for Peace and Democracy and charged that this group was a Communist "front" organization.

Public Against Subversion

Many organizations ardently believe that the Committee's work should go on or at least that subversive organizations should be exposed. Such a representative group as the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for example which met here last week approved a resolution indorsing the body though it specifically included the qualification "without approving all methods of the Dies Committee."

Public sentiment revealed by polls indicates that the objectives of the Committee have won general support. Recently, however, control has seemed to be passing out of Mr. Dies' hands within the Committee into a less extreme group. Influencing the change was irritation roused by publication of the one-man sub-committee report put out by Mr. Dies on his own authority charging certain consumer groups with being subversive and Communist-dominated, and by his statement in an interview that some 7,000,000 alien radicals in America must undergo deportation.

Chile Condemns Italian Planes; Italy Puts Blame on Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Condemning the quality of Italian Nardi and Breda airplanes supplied as part of a $4,000,000 contract the Government-appointed commission, which investigated a series of flying accidents, declared that the manufacturers had apparently desired to experiment at the expense of the Chilean Air Force. Air General Armandro Castro, Commander-in-Chief, who signed the report, ordered that the remaining 26 machines be dismantled.

The charges, indorsed by the aviation department of the Ministry of National Defense, were of so serious a character that it was believed diplomatic action might be required to obtain satisfaction from the foreign manufacturers. Details of the report greatly impressed Chileans. Later it was announced that Chile was negotiating for new Air Force supplies from the United States. An American instruction mission had previously been invited.

The Nardi and Breda planes were part of a barter transaction in 1938, when Italy and Germany supplied new equipment in exchange for nitrate and other Chilean produce. Unusual accidents occurred only to the Italian machines. Within a matter of months there were four fatal accidents and two more in which the machines were totally destroyed. There were also minor accidents.

A service investigation alleged poor quality in Italian workmanship and materials, but the Air Force continued to use the machines, which were for training. The series of mishaps was resumed and then newspapers and Congress forced the National Defense Minister to appoint an inquiry commission, whose report has now been made.

Photographs are attached to the report, accompanied by explanations of Air Force engineers, detailing structural defects of the fuselage and wings. The motors, on inspection, were declared below specifications, while different types of turbines were used in one class of motor. The Piaggio (Nordi) factory recognized some wing defects and supplied spares to reinforce union with the fuselage.

Representatives of the Breda and Piaggio factories, with the Italian Airplane Export Consortium, criticized the report, suggesting that it was inexperience on the part of the Chilean pilots in flying high-speed training machines which caused the accidents. Another cause, according to the Italians, was the lack of adequate repair facilities, while there would have been fewer accidents, they added, previous offers had been accepted of training Chilean pilots in Italy

Air General Castro rejected the arguments regarding repair facilities and the experience of Chilean pilots, because in the case of each fatality the inquest determined that the fault rested with the manufacturer's material. Air training in Italy worked out too expensive for the Chilean budget, he said, and, in any case, Chile was offered, and accepted, free areonautical courses for its students in the United States.

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SPECIAL Bulletin ON REQUEST

To Friends of Principia in New York and Vicinity

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of the Principia Upper School, and Mr. Garner E. Hubbell, Dean of Men in The Principia College, will be available for interviews in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, from Tuesday, Jan. 30, through Monday, Feb. 5.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss the Fundamental Aims and Processes of The Principia. Other gatherings at which informal motion pictures of Principia activities will be shown are now being arranged especially for young people. Those interested in attending one or more of these meetings are invited to call Mr. Morgan or Dean Hubbell upon their arrival in New York on the morning of Jan. 30.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

Lewis Declares Labor Act Broken

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—John L. Lewis said Jan. 22 a number of firms which have received Government contracts are violating the Wagner Labor Act.

At a press conference preparatory to opening the golden jubilee convention of the United Mine Workers of America Jan. 23, the Congress of Industrial Organizations President said: "One of the unfortunate features of the Labor Act is that the Government never has enforced it in connection with recipients of fat Government contracts for every conceivable product."

He specifically mentioned Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Electric Boat Corporation, which he said had a "practical monopoly on submarine building," Douglas and "most aircraft companies."

The aircraft industry, he added, is "producing a new crop of millionaires and at the same time disobeying the Labor Act. The Government could easily say that those who get these contracts could comply with the Act."

Rail Brotherhood Head for Wheeler

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—D. B. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declared Jan. 22 he favors Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, for President.

Mr. Robertson, whose organization has a membership of 88,000, asserted "the American people will advance their own best interest if they elect Senator Wheeler as the next President of the United States."

His statement declared he has an "immense admiration for President Roosevelt" whom the Brotherhood supported in 1936, but "I think we may take it for granted he will not be a candidate for a third term."

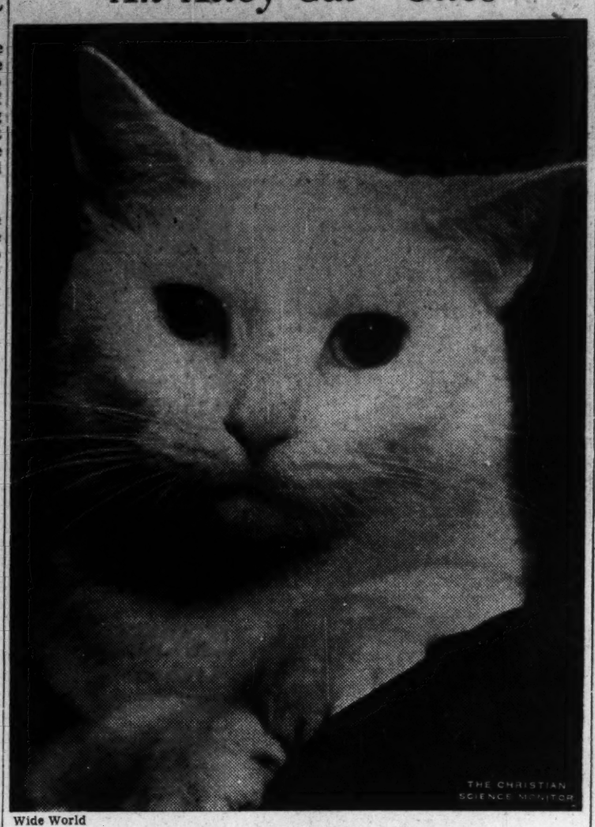
Mr. Robertson said Senator Wheeler "is extraordinarily well equipped to perform the duties of the Nation's Chief Executive."

Movie Union Leader Denies Tax Evasion

LOS ANGELES (AP)—William Bioff, movie union leader, pleaded not guilty Jan. 22 to charges of evading income taxes on approximately $85,000 in 1936 and 1937.

Federal Judge Ralph E. Jenny ordered Mr. Bioff to appear Feb. 5 for setting of a trial date. Mr. Bioff was indicted by a Federal grand jury two weeks ago.

An Alley Cat—Once



Wide World

Ch. Rockbridge White Hyacinth

Rose from humble surroundings to a comfortable home and top honors in catdom

Cat Rises From N. Y. Gutter To Championship of Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If all the alley cats, picked up by people who just like cats, could be assembled in one place—they would emit a tremendous "me-eouw."

There was a day when Ch. Rockridge Hyacinth was just an alley cat, her white fur none too white, her eye none too friendly, her whiskers twitching with the flair for adventure.

There came a day when Mrs. J. S. Hunter found the white cat, took her home, fed her, washed her, combed her, and gave her a name—Rockridge White Hyacinth. Quite a name for an alley cat, even a white alley cat.

White Hyacinth began to like home life. She liked it so well that a lot of latent points in her make-up began to reveal themselves. In short, the stuff of which champions are made.

Mrs. Hunter decided to show White Hyacinth. White Hyacinth held up Mrs. Hunter's hands, as you might say, fetching home the bacon—in the form of a blue ribbon. It happened again, and again, and several more agains.

Recently in New York was held the twenty-eighth show of the Atlantic Cat Club and the twenty-second show of the Siver Society, for the benefit of the Bide-A-Wee home for Friendless Animals.

White Hyacinth certainly came through for the Friendless. Every hair in place, her whiskers long and luxurious, she gazed at the judges with just that proper mixture of detachment and interest that does the job.

They gave Rockridge White Hyacinth another championship ribbon.

Roman Catholic Paper Scores Radio Priest for 'Front' Praise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Mich.; his magazine, Social Justice and The Tablet, a weekly publication of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, are today accused by the Commonweal, a leading Roman Catholic publication here, of being directly responsible for the plight of the 17 members of the "Christian Front" organization arrested last week on charges of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government.

In its leading editorial for the week, entitled "The Hypnotized," the Commonweal declares that the radio priest, the two publications "and their many abettors and sympathizers must bear the direct responsibility for the plight of these 17 young men."

"The men were members of the 'Christian Front,' a hazy organization claiming to be devoted to Christianity and the American way and inimical to Communism and atheism," the editorial says. "But the 'Christian Front' idea of Christian society and the American way is very strange. So are its ideas of proper political, economic and social action. Destruction of the Jews was one of these. Direct action, street demonstrations, control of the gutters—bombs and rifles—and setting up a dictator by force are some more."

Propaganda Is Blamed

Declaring that it might seem fantastic that 17 men could actually menace the stability of this country, the editorial holds that "the alarming thing is that for their state of mind [Roman] Catholics are largely responsible, and we shall continue to be responsible for the creation of other groups of hypnotized men who may carry out their scheming with more tragic results until we all recognize and nullify the powerful propaganda which directly creates them."

Meanwhile, in his weekly broadcast from Royal Oak yesterday, Mr. Coughlin "took his stand" with the "Christian Front" and declared that it was "pro-American, pro-Christian, anti-Communist and anti-Nazi."

"While I do not belong to any unit of the Christian Front," he said, "nevertheless, I do not disassociate myself from that movement. I reaffirm every word which I have said in advocating its formation; I re-encourage the Christians of America to carry on in this crisis for the preservation of Christianity and Americanism more vigorously than ever despite this thinly veiled campaign launched by certain publicists and their controllers to vilify both the name and the principles of this pro-American, pro-Christian, anti-Communist and anti-Nazi group."

The "Christian Front" would not beat a retreat, Mr. Coughlin declared.

Questions Federal Bureau

Why, he asked, did not the Federal Bureau of Investigation "apprehend the 2,000 or more Communists working in the public buildings at Washington almost under their very eyes."

Apparently bowing to increased demands that the alleged connection of Mr. Coughlin with the "Christian Front" be thoroughly investigated, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced from Washington yesterday that he had ordered an inquiry into the organization's ramifications.

"In order to expedite the Brooklyn proceedings," Mr. Jackson said "I have instructed Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, chief of the criminal division, and members of his staff who have been in charge of cases involving subversive groups elsewhere in the United States, to go to New York to co-operate with United States District Attorney [Harold] Kennedy, and I have asked United States Attorneys John T. Cahill and William J. Campbell, of Chicago, to co-operate by furnishing all helpful evidence in their possession.

Would Fix Responsibility

"Out of the investigation should come a clear identification of any persons or groups who have provoked or financed or otherwise conspired with these defendants. They should be held responsible for their conduct if they have violated or induced the violation of any Federal law," the Attorney General continued.

Mr. Kennedy announced over the week end that evidence against the 17 defendants would be presented to a grand jury on Wednesday or Thursday, but added that he had no jurisdiction over Royal Oak, Mich., where Mr. Coughlin resides.

Evidence of the widespread interest aroused by the "Christian Front" case is seen here in weekend moves by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Jewish Peoples' Committee calling for active measures to end such activities immediately.

Would Outlaw "Troops"

In a letter to Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, the Civil Liberties Union urged an immediate, favorable report on a House bill outlawing private military training unless authorized. The bill defines as a private army "any group of five or more persons organized in a camp, club, company, society or in any other fashion for the purpose of drill or parade with firearms . . . or for the purpose of giving or acquiring military training."

The Jewish Peoples' Committee sent a resolution, endorsed by more than 6,000 persons, calling for an immediate investigation of the activities of Mr. Coughlin and of his link with the "Christian Front."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. Feb. 4, 18. March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.). Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 4, 18.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc., on Jan. 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Feb 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc. on Jan 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc., on Feb. 18, March 17, April 21.

Canada Appoints Laureys to Post In South Africa

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced appointment of Dr. Henry Laureys of Montreal as Canadian High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa. Canada now is represented in the capitals of all members of the British Commonwealth.

Widely known as an economist and administrator, Dr. Laureys was largely responsible for development of the School of Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal of which he became Dean in 1916.

Dr. Laureys was educated in Belgium and came to Canada in 1911 when he was appointed to the staff of the Commercial School. He organized and directed the Commercial and Industrial Museum of Montreal. In 1914 he became a Canadian citizen.

Coast Guardsmen Have Fine 'Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANDON, Ore.—This newest of Oregon's cities will soon boast, among other things, the most modern United States Coast Guard station on the Pacific Coast. This is the opinion of James Quinn, Portland contractor, builder of the new structure, who has turned the building over to the Government.

The new station, which was constructed at a cost of $80,000, replaces the former station that was destroyed in the brush fire that destroyed this city in September, 1936. The station, with its boat and equipment houses, is built at the water's edge, a quarter mile from the bar that guards the mouth of the harbor. The old station was located on a high promontary overlooking the bay and permitting vision far out to sea. With modern equipment it was deemed more important to construct the station and crew quarters near the water's edge.

When the remaining equipment, including boats and motor equipment are added to the station its total cost will be raised to $125,000. The crew house is constructed and equipped to accommodate more than twice as many men as are maintained at present. Married members of the crew have purchased lots in a section of what was formerly the business district of Bandon. A colony is springing up through this activity and its residents have named the area "Little America."

It is expected that all equipment will be installed and in operation by Feb. 1.

Cotton Sent to Mill Returns Woven Up

LEONARD, Tex. (AP)—The cotton that H. E. Sudderth and S. C. Owens grew made a roundabout trip and came back home in manufactured form.

A mechanic at a cotton mill in Alabama noted that a Texas shipment of cotton bore tags indicating that it came from near Leonard, where the mechanic's sister lives. When cloth was made from the cotton the mechanic sent some of it, with the shipping tags, to his sister, and she traced the growers through the tag numbers, making them a present of the cloth.

Houston Industries Add $5,897,500 in Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Houston's industrial growth is demonstrated by a recent survey which disclosed that investments in capital account in new plant and equipment by Houston industries during 1939 totaled $5,897,500. One of the largest of these has to do with the Champion Paper and Fiber Company plant which is being expanded from a pulp production unit only to a complete mill unit to include paper manufacturing.

Economy Is Preferred To Taxes by Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — It's now the Senate's turn for economy.

Members of both Houses are still waking up and shivering at night over the Roosevelt proposal to impose $460,000,000 in new taxes this election year. Rather than do that, Congress would face almost anything—even economy, it appears.

So the Senate has taken the ball passed by the House and is examining the defense deficiency appropriation bill to be called to the floor tomorrow, and the independent offices bill, now in committee.

Other big appropriation bills start through the hopper this week all facing a competition in economy. Most trenchant observation yet made is that uttered by succinct Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority House Leader:

"There will be plenty of economy as far as the House is concerned. The President asked for economy and he is going to get it and then some. I think we can save enough so we won't need to have any new taxes. We should be able to save at least $460,000,000 out of an $8,000,000,000 budget. That is only 6 per cent."

From which statement has come the thought of an informal "6 per cent saving club" which is getting support both from Republicans and many Democrats.

When Wolves Move In

The difficulty is, as often pointed out, that after all the savings in the President's budget there comes a point where pressure groups move into snap up the gains. A hard drive by the farm and relief blocs, such as is already in preparation, might use up all the economies now being voted in the fixed items of the regular departments, and more. It is Washington experience that after the high-tide of economy comes a low-tide of resistance to new expenditures. It is then that the big extra-budgetary items go through. Drives for extra parity payment and work relief are already planned. The hard-hit regular department budgets are the target for competitive economy.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, formerly a banker, who is in charge of the defense deficiency appropriation bill, is no mean dollar-saver himself. He has found places to pinch another $12,788,000 off the bill in the Senate Appropriations Committee, over and above savings of about $7,000,000 already made in the House. He insists that the reductions do not "imperil the defense program."

"The only way to economize," he says, "is to economize. We have made a start in the right direction, but we must go even further if we are to put our financial house in order."

Immediate Outlook Is Rosy

The second big bill now in the Senate is the independent offices appropriation. The House cut this by $94,500,000 to reduce its total to $1,100,000,000, and not the upper chamber has its own chance to prune the items. Meanwhile, the House starts on the Treasury-Post Office bill tomorrow in a form already cut in committee about $10,000,000 from the budget estimates.

Thus, from every immediate viewpoint the economy prospect is rosy. Conservative observers will not be wholly convinced however. Conditions have been rosy before, they gloomily recall. Admitting that there are conditions today which may make economy the final victor, these Casandras point out that it, like good resolutions, is always an excellent starter.

The end of the race is another matter. Where the big battle is coming at this session they think, is later, when the powerful pressure groups move in to gobble up the economies now being made, along with any extra money they can force from "economy" Congressmen.

Buyers Fill Furniture Mart With Record Year Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What key men in the industry describe as the biggest furniture market in history is keeping more than 10,000 eager buyers from throughout the country busy here this week inspecting and ordering stocks of the new models for customers back home.

Encouraged by the big gain in furniture buying in 1939 these jobbers, dealers, and their representatives, have shown no hesitancy in placing orders. They expect 1940 will be a record year, and cite the following factors as reasons for their optimism: increased home building, better business generally, which takes in better farm and industrial income, and steadily increasing production to take care of the demand.

The furniture industry has climbed to fifth and possibly fourth place among American industries, according to Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart. This is partly due to the fact that the industry, which formerly meant only dining room, bedroom, and living room furniture, has expanded to include everything that goes into the home, such as refrigerators, stoves, and electrical equipment.

As far as Chicago is concerned, the home furnishings industry has reached or is pushing toward second place, with the steel industry leading, Mr. Whiting asserted. He believed the meat packing industry in the Chicago area may have dropped to third place.

Mr. Whiting indicated that approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of the home industries business now clears through the Chicago market, leaving some $1,500,000,000 originating in various other cities.

Moreover, furniture manufacturers are cultivating more business with Canada, Mexico, and South America, Mr. Whiting said. An attractive booklet for South American republics, written in Spanish to show what the United States has to offer in home furnishings, soon will be off the press, he announced.

American Philanthropies Show Year's Rise of 25 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Total gifts and bequests of $101,060,184 were made for educational and charitable purposes in six major cities of the United States during 1939, it was announced today as the result of a study made by The John Price Jones Corporation, public relations counselors and fund-raising experts. This compares with a total for 1938 of benefactions amounting to $79,866,209 in these same cities, and approximates a 25 per cent increase in philanthropic giving last year, as against the previous year. The cities included in the study are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore.

Gifts alone, exclusive of bequests, for 1939 totaled $79,588,321, as compared with $49,943,714 for the previous year. Most of this increase, however, is accounted for by a single gift, made by Samuel H. Kress, of a collection of paintings by old masters, to the National Gallery of Art at Washington, which is valued at $25,000,000. Of this gift is deducted from the total, the increase is considerably reduced, the figure then being $54,588,321 for 1939 gifts, as against $49,943,714 for the 1938 total of gifts.

Bequests alone for 1939 in the six cities studied totaled $21,471,863, showing a decline when compared with the corresponding figure for 1938, which totaled $29,922,495. A decline is also revealed in the figure, representing both gifts and bequests for 1939, if Mr. Kress' gift of paintings valued at $25,000,000 is deducted, indicating that, with this exception, last year was not as favorable for philanthropy, as was the previous year.

Of the various fields of philanthropy, contributions for foreign relief showed the largest gain, with a rise for last year of approximately 700 per cent over 1938 in the six cities for which comparable figures are available. Publicly announced gifts for foreign relief in these cities totaled $4,074,573, as compared with $588,595 for the preceding year.

Increases for 1939 over 1938 appear in giving for education, organized relief, fine arts, religion and foreign relief; and decreases appeared in 1938 totals in recreation, health, and miscellaneous reform.

The total of gifts for education in 1939 was $20,594,224 as compared with $19,339,617 in 1938, but the 1939 figures were some $15,000,000 below those of 1937. Gifts made the health activities in 1939 amounted to $3,903,653, less than the 1938 total by $1,418,205 and less than 1937. Recreation received $253,102 in 1939 gifts, in contrast to $645,859 in 1938, but remained well ahead of its 1937 total.

Gifts and Bequests

A tabulation of gifts and bequests by cities and by fields of philanthropy follows:

Cities	1938 Gifts	1939 Gifts	1938 Bequests	1939 Bequests
New York	$25,594,831	$48,288,544*	$14,363,842	$6,362,587
Chicago	6,113,690	15,282,734	1,591,200	10,680,000
Washington	2,063,487	2,543,847	3,572,500	86,000
Philadelphia	5,150,189	5,391,608	4,105,453	1,889,488
Baltimore	2,892,422	1,731,741	215,500	1,392,288
Boston	8,129,095	6,349,847	6,074,000	1,061,500
St. Louis**	(No figures)	3,461,711	(No figures)	1,190,000
Fields Covered. Six cities (all the above cities except St. Louis).				
Education	19,339,617	20,594,224	8,781,569	8,531,418
Organized relief	22,245,764	23,240,240	6,073,359	2,484,555
Health	5,321,858	3,903,653	9,017,872	2,430,598
Play and recreation	645,859	253,102	317,000	33,000
Fine arts	973,881	26,118,172	1,666,804	5,325,000
Miscellaneous reform	170,255	.....	1,468,683	335,500
Religious purposes	657,885	1,404,357	2,365,366	1,841,530
Foreign relief	588,595	4,074,573	231,842	490,262

*Including $25,000,000 art gift. **Added to this study for first time in 1939.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Gandhi Hints Moderation Of Demands on Britain

BOMBAY, Jan. 22 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi yesterday indicated that he favored an "honorable compromise" with Britain over Indian demands for independence.

The leader of millions of Hindus made this pronouncement as reports circulated that he had arranged a conference with India's British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, for the first week in February.

Added importance was given to Mr. Gandhi's indication of a compromise by his order to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress Party, that there should be no labor strikes to augment "Independence Day" demonstrations Jan. 26.

For the past 10 years Nationalists have celebrated Jan. 26 as "Independence Day."

Mr. Gandhi wrote in his weekly newspaper issued Jan. 20, that a Jan 11th speech by Lord Linlithgow "seems to contain germs of a settlement" of Indian demands for independence.

The Viceroy said Britain was ready for any practical suggestion for Indian independence that had general support.

Previously, Britain had announced it could not consider any Indian independence proposal until after the European war and until India had settled its internal problems. The All-India Moslem League has expressed itself in opposition to the Congress Party demands for independence.

Mr. Gandhi suggested there might be weeks of negotiations over the independence question saying:

"Many 'I's' have to be dotted and many 't's' crossed."

Mr. Gandhi took another step toward imporving India's internal situation by complimenting Mohamad Ali Jinnah, Moslem Party leader, in his newspaper. Mr. Jinnah is one of the men considered certain to participate in a Viceregal conference.

The prime objective of Mr. Gandhi in the proposed conference, Nationalists said, will be to obtain further tokens of Britain's intentions toward India or a more precise definition of how long an interval Britain thinks is necessary before granting India its independence.

Through the machinery of the Congress Party, Mr. Gandhi will sample the temper of the Indian people toward independence during the Jan. 26 celebration Instructions are being sent out to tabulate the sizes of the crowds and appraise their enthusiasm.

Socialists of Western Canada Charge Civil Rights Violated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Socialists of British Columbia, organized in the powerful Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, charge that they are being robbed of their civil rights under the war regulations of the Canadian Government.

Their protest was voiced first when a private radio station refused to carry their speeches longer on the air. For years they have conducted propaganda by radio weekly, with evident results, for their total vote in the last Provincial election was nearly a third of the total. Recently the station which had radiocast speeches in the past refused to continue doing so, but it would give no reason for its action.

Liberal Papers Protest

This brought objection not alone from the Socialist Party but from other sources. The Vancouver Sun, largest Liberal paper in British Columbia, vigorously attacked any attempt to stop Socialists speaking their thoughts and demanded an investigation by Parliament. It suggested that Parliament investigate at the same time the memorandum sent to employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation warning them not to form a labor union on pain of incurring the pleasure of the Federal Government— a memorandum repudiated later by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation here denied that it was responsible for cutting the Socialists off the air. The Socialists countered by applying to the Corporation for the purchase of time on the Corporation's station here, but no ruling has been made on this request.

Charge Necessity Misused

As this controversy was under way and attracting national attention, the Canadian Government amended its war regulations to prohibit activities of groups as well as individuals likely to discourage Canada's war effort. Speakers at a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation really said this regulation seemed aimed at the Socialists and they said this might be the last time they would be allowed to voice their opinions. They charged that the Government, under the guise of a war necessity was seeking to whittle down the civil rights of minorities.

That there is objection to war regulations from more than the Socialists was clear when the Vancouver Sun and the Winnipeg Free Press, regarded as the two most important Liberal papers in western Canada, both demanded that the existing regulations be amended and relaxed. These papers pointed out that Britain had relaxed its original regulations dealing with free speech and declared Canada should do the same. The existing regulations, these newspapers argued, would be interpreted to prevent any discussion of the war, war aims, or of the policies of foreign governments.

Inter-American Friendship Theme Stressed in Graphic Arts Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Friendship through the graphic arts is the underlying theme of a traveling exhibit of printing from 20 Latin-American countries, collected by the Pan American Union and presented here under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The exhibit, which opened Jan. 17, Benjamin Franklin's anniversary, is in the gallery of the Architectural League, No. 115 East Fortieth Street, where it will remain through Jan. 24.

It has been arranged as an exchange for a similar traveling exhibit which reached South America last year from the United States. Consisting of illustrated books, title pages, lithographs, etchings, woodcuts, steel engravings, aquatints, political posters, and children's books, the display colorfully embellishes the walls and several floor cases of the gallery.

The purpose, as conceived by the Pan American Union's Division of Intellectual Co-operation, is to afford a glimpse of Latin-American culture and a more neighborly understanding of the interests and accomplishments of the book people "south of the border."

Among the features of the exhibit are six large posters by the students of the Fernando Feder School of Decorative Arts for an exposition of books held in Buenos Aires. These play up the friendship motive through symbols showing hands across books and, in one of the posters, a "squad of opened books—like aeroplanes —flying to North America.

Eight color prints of paintings by Sergio Trujillo Magnenat, of Colombia, show decorations for classrooms. Four lithographs by Roberto Montenegro, of Mexico, show a careful panorama of roofs, domes, and buildings of Latin-American buildings.

Dr. Ernesto Montenegro, Chilean author and lecturer, spoke at the opening of the exhibition on the importance of printing in contributing to general progress in these countries. He discussed also the coming back of the Indian influence in art, after centuries of restraint by religious domination.

Water 7 Cents Gallon, As Ohio Wells Go Dry

NORWALK, Ohio (AP)—Farmers near this northern Ohio city are paying seven cents a gallon for water. Their wells, normally at low stage because of the section's topography, are virtually dry because o' the frozen ground.

Tank trucks deliver filtered water supplies from cities 20 and 25 miles away.

Southern Print

Simpson's collection of Southern "tubbables" offers, we believe, the greatest variety in Toronto. Selected by Simpson's buyer in New York, the styles are up-to-the-minute and stimulating.

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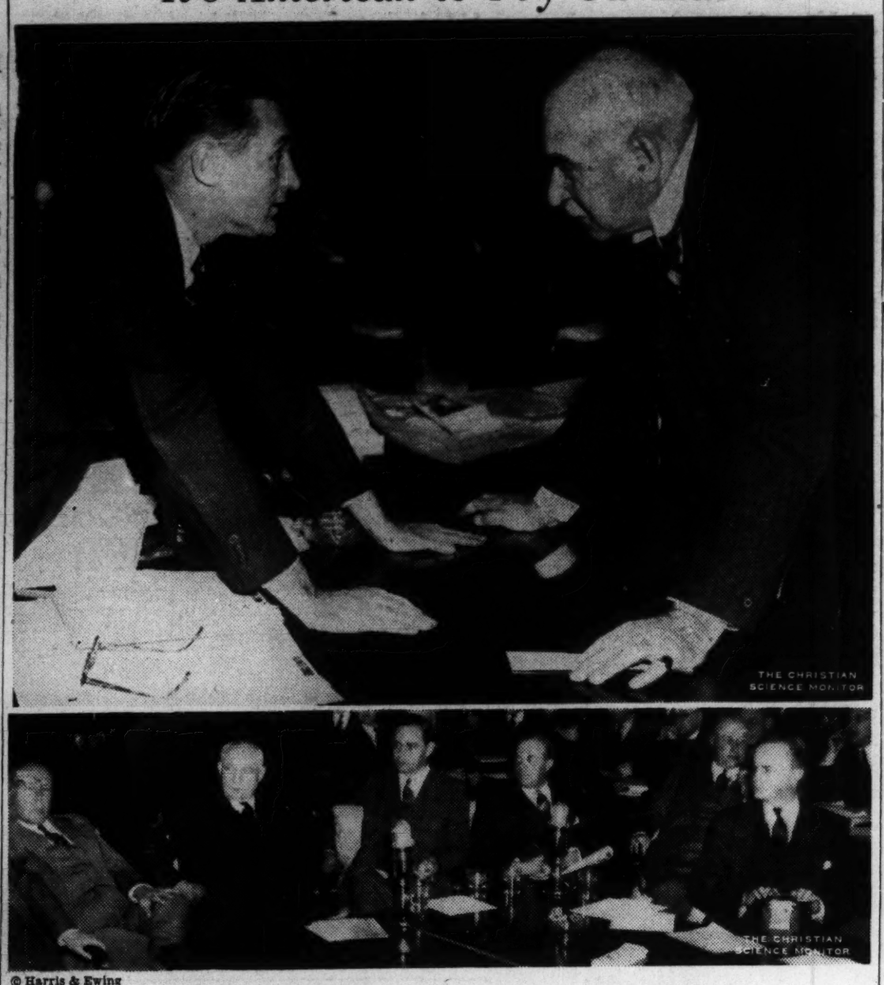
Simpson's —Third Floor

TORONTO

It's American to Pry Off Lids



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There Should Be a Law—at Least a Committee

Top, left to right—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota gets a rise out of J. Pierpont Morgan at the Senate Munitions Committee investigation in 1936, considered an all-time classic in graphic newspaper photographic reporting.

Bottom—Steel business leaders as they answered questions of the Monopoly Committee. Left to right: Crispin Oglebay, Oglebay, Norton & Co.; Emmett Butler, Butler Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Patrick Butler, Butler Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Greene, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Ore Company; George M. Humphrey, M. A. Hanna Company; and a Committee stenographer with the machine that whispers and hears all.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Following is the thirteenth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the most important instruments through which we, the people, govern our country is committees. If we find something the matter, we have our Government name a committee "to do something about it." Most of the Congressional Committees are official or half-official institutions and, although they don't possess power to make or execute laws, they have almost unlimited power to investigate.

Speaking crudely, you might call these committees can-openers. They lift lids. No seal can resist them. Nobody is too good or too rich or too high to be brought before them. We, the people, operating through these committees are sovereign. Perhaps not sovereign in getting things done, but at least sovereign in investigating and talking a bout things. We are sovereign pryers. That is an aspect of the eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Most of these committees resemble courts, but are both less and more than courts. They are less in that they cannot impose penalties. They are more in that they aim not merely at finding truth but at propagating opinions or recommending measures. A court is impartial; a committee often seeks grounds to be able to say: "I told you so." A court pronounces sentence; a committee frequently rings alarm bells.

How Pryers Are Prying

For example, there is a "Temporary National Economic Committee" to investigate the concentration of economic power. It is thought to be against trusts. Some of its leading members are considered "trust busters." They want to prove that there is a concentration of power, and to arouse the Nation to what they consider the danger of concentrated power. They hope not only to help arrive at justice, but to mold public opinion.

There is a committee investigating the activities of the National Labor Relations Board. Another very vigorous committee investigates alleged cases of the suppression of civil liberties. Even more famous than that is the Dies Committee, investigating "un-American activities."

A committee sitting is a good demonstration of democracy in action. Here is how one which I visited worked: the members gather in a large and very beautiful room in the Senate building. It is equipped with all modern acoustic devices. As we Americans, enamored with our machines, love to say, "It is stream-lined." Behind a very long bench at one end of the room sits the committee. On sides of the room, as along the uprights of an "U" are the journalists. They are very important. Every such committee tries to speak to the Nation, so they need the journalists' help.

In the Jaws of Justice

Half of the room is filled with chairs, for the visiting public. Within the arms of the "U" are expert stenographers, working on very quiet, little, pussy-footing machines; then the prosecutors or questioners, or pryers; and last of all, the witnesses or victims.

This "U" is like forceps or jaws, and the witnesses are right in the middle of it, with those uncanny, whispering, short-hand machines, writing every word they say on ticker ribbons made of velvet. That committee represents you and me, sitting there asking about the price of milk, what goes into strawberry jam, or why utility stocks crashed. They are very useful institutions.

They are mammas, asking little boys:

"Why did you come home late from school?" or "what do you want for your birthday?" What would a family be, without such questioning? Committees often abuse their powers, wasting time and money. But mammas do, too, at times. Most good things have defects.

Among the good Congressional Committees is the Dies Committee. It seems to have done some strange things and issued some very misleading, unbalanced reports. But its general, comprehensive report was quite sound and its aim is certainly commendable. It is not made up of G-men nor is it a "Gestapo." It is the American family, trying to see if any foreign forces are at work that might destroy what is good and formative in our American way of life.

If you find outside influences changing the ideals, conduct, or spirit of your child, you as a parent are concerned. You know how easy it is to tear down; how hard to build up. And you try as far as possible to preserve your family from forces that destroy character, break down will, tarnish ideals.

Pigs, Potatoes—Americans

With great sacrifices and high hopes we have established our American family. It is one of humanity's precious treasures. We would be very negligent, if we weren't diligent and vigilant in preserving it. We improve pigs and potatoes, why not Americanism? It would be a great misfortune if intelligent, conscientious, forward-looking people feared the word Americanism.

Senator Dies hasn't a monopoly on it, nor has President Roosevelt, nor Mr. Hoover, nor you, nor I. Least of all, Mr. Browder or the Rev. Mr. Coughlin. Americanism is for 130,000,000 Americans to foster, under the inspiration of the past, and under the direction of all the best leaders we now have.

Americanism is like a redwood tree. It is greatly affected by fires, hurricanes, floods, and droughts. Its shape, rapidity of development, slant and size depend on temporal forces, but it grows steadily upward from the sapling planted by our fathers.

Now what is that tree like? How does it differ from others? What is Americanism? It is not a theory but a fact, made by living people. One vital element in it is a fanatical attachment to freedom. This word must be used in a very broad sense. It is not technical. The freedom Americans have lived by and lived for is neighborliness; it is consideration; it is "a man is a man, for all that"; it is "men are created equal."

All Speak Same Language

Go back to Plymouth Rock, go over to Williamsburg, go to the western Populists, go to present day labor leaders. They all speak practically the same words.

Take our popular gospel hymns, our popular poems, our enduring novels, the movies we, the people, love, and see how they harp on neighborliness, the square deal, fair play, help for the lost sheep, giving the little fellows a break, overcoming handicaps, holding the fort. That is what freedom means to me.

Ride in a Washington taxi. They have no partitions. The chauffeur sits with the Judge, the Congressman, the Senator. Neither is embarrassed. It would not occur to either to be embarrassed. They are both free men in a free land. They are neighbors. At heart we are a one class people. That is Americanism.

Another extremely vital element in our living, formative traditions is a love for what we consider right. Not a love for law, because it must be confessed that we rather scorn law. But love for right. We're fanatically attached to that. For us right is logic. We believe in a good world and a good humanity.

In other words, we have hope and faith. We are religious. It is comical but deeply significant that some States passed laws against the evolutionary theory because that theory seemed to cut man loose from God. It seemed to make him a mere animal. But Americans want to be God's children. Visit Richmond, Boston, Dallas, Los Angeles, Seattle, or Madison, and see how earnest Americans still are about God.

Go to any movie in any city and see when the people clap. It's always when right triumphs. Scoffing, cynicism, spiritual toughness are still very un-American. Americans must believe. We are sentimental. We cannot endure the vacuum of indifference. In every issue we seek a right and a wrong. We ardently believe we can make a better world; we are still led by the belief that men will eventually do right.

All this is Americanism. It is our contribution to humanity. It is an extremely precious thing, quick with mighty spiritual force that may bring blessings to the world. It is the product of many centuries and many peoples. Every American should be a Dies Committee to preserve and enhance Americanism.

Special Edition On Texas Event

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUFKIN, Texas — A 288-page edition of the Lufkin Daily News was published here on Jan. 14 in celebration of the completion of the Southland Paper Mills plant, considered one of the world's finest newsprint mills.

Divided into five parts, listed from A to E, the edition devotes the first 16 pages to news. Part B, of 24 pages, deals with the paper mill itself, its background, and with paper manufacture. Another 24 pages, part C, covers Texas newspapers and Texas journalism, subjects closely allied with the new newsprint industry. One hundred and forty four pages have been devoted to Lufkin and East Texas in part D. Part E, containing 72 pages, presents a cross section of Texas industrial and commercial development and opportunities. Such outstanding cities as Dallas, Houston, and Beaumont have been featured.

Weighing five pounds, the edition contains 2,304 columns, and 46,080 column inches. The newsprint consumed in printing the edition amounted to about 20 tons, or one carload. Advertisers in every part of the Nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are represented in the issue.

The section leaders are full page cover pages, drawn in charcoal.

Baptists Take Firm Stand On Envoy to Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The continuing opposition of the Baptist Church to any form and any degree of American recognition of th. Vatican is made clear in a radio address delivered Sunday night by Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, speaking for the Southern, Northern and Negro Baptist Conventions.

Dr. Weaver said that representatives of the Seventh Day Adventists, Lutherans and Baptists who met with the President on Jan. 9 came away with the understanding that the appointment of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor "was a temporary expedient and grew out of the vast influence exerted by the Vatican over large populations within the confines of those countries engaged in war.

"Though we are encouraged by this assurance," he said, "we view with concern the possibility of the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations with Vatican City, and sincerely hope that the Congress will never make appropriations for such an Embassy."

Dr. Weaver called attention to the fact that shortly after the naming of Mr. Taylor as the President's personal representative to the Holy See, the Pope of Rome, addressing his cardinals, described Mr. Taylor as the first ambassador of the provisional embassy at the Vatican." He said that "those who believe in the complete separation of Church and State were disturbed by the interpretation given by the Pope as to the diplomatic status of Mr. Taylor."

"Totalitarianism, whether it be religious or governmental, abolishes the religious liberty that preconditions the free preaching of the Gospel of the Grace of God," the Baptist spokesman concluded. "Within the past 25 years one-fourth of the world's population has been brought under the sway of dictators—and not one of these is facorable to our evangelical faith. Religious liberty is in retreat along all fronts.

"The Government has extended special favors to one ecclesiastical body, we believe, to the injury of all other religious bodies.

"We hold that the policy of the complete separation of Church and State, as set forth in the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution, 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof' should be made a part of the fundamental law of every civil government on earth."

Christians in War

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirty-three Protestant clergymen and laymen declared Jan. 21 Christians could not remain neutral in the present international conflicts.

In a joint statement, they asserted Christians in neutral nations should not evade ethical issues raised by the wars abroad and that American churches were "under obligations to lead their nation to assume a responsible relationship" to these wars.

"A victory for the Allied Powers or for China," it said, "would not of itself assure the establishment of justice and peace, but the victory of Germany, Russia or Japan would inevitably preclude the justice, freedom of thought and worship, and international co-operation which are fundamental to a Christian world order. Therefore, Christians in neutral countries cannot evade the ethical issues involved and the consequent claim upon their sympathy and support."

Still the Oldest City

St. Augustine, Fla., is the oldest permanent white settlement in the United States. It was founded in 1565.

China to Protest to Italy On Puppet 'Recognition'

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—Foreign observers predicted today the Central Chinese Government would lodge a quick protest against Italy's virtual recognition of a Japanese-controlled government for conquered territory in China before it is organized.

Felicitations to the projected regime were conveyed in a telegram to Wang Ching-wei, whom the Japanese have designated as Government head.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, it was disclosed officially, sent a message to Mr. Wang that "China with her great neighbor, Japan, will find a new era of prosperity and friendship" and added:

"I must express most sincere felicitations, and I assure you that Fascist Italy is ready to offer your work of national reconstruction her comradely collaboration."

Mr. Wang arrived at Tsingtao today for a conference with heads of the Japanese-controlled Governments of Peiping and Nanking in an effort to work out a central regime.

"Appreciates" Ciano's Note

Mr. Wang's message in reply said that he appreciated the "full value" of Count Ciano's note.

The former Chinese Premier broke with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a year ago and since has sought an end of the war on Japanese terms for the "new order."

Diplomatic observers expressed doubt that the Anti-Comintern Pact figured prominently in the exchange of messages. Japan, Italy, and Germany were the chief signers of the pact to oppose international Communism.

Japanese quarters, however, interpreted the exchange as indicating Italy desired to establish an anti-Comintern front in China, support Japan's program for a "new order" in the Far East and become the first to recognize the new regime when it is formed.

Some sources declared Italy was motivated by a desire for better trade relations with the Japanese in Chinese areas they control.

Action by China

While observers expected General Chiang would direct the Embassy here to protest the action, it was considered certain that China at least would request an official explanation.

Trade between Italy and the Chiang Kai-shek Government has decreased recently, foreign circles pointed out. Although China formerly ordered war supplies from Italy, it was said this business had dwindled since Chinese ports had fallen to the Japanese.

Meanwhile, a Hong Kong newspaper published what it said was a pact between Mr. Wang and Japan which "would virtually reduce China to the status of a dependency of Japan." At Tokyo, however, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said, "Such an agreement cannot exist because the new regime has not been established."

Terms of the pact, as reported by the Hong Kong newspaper, included Chinese recognition of Manchukuo, general co-operation among Japan, China and Manchukuo, establishment of a common front against Communism and economic development for Japan.

Puppet Parley

TSINGTAO, China, Jan. 22 (AP) —Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, arrived here today for a crucial conference with heads of the Japanese-controlled Governments at Peiping and Nanking in an attempt to agree on a new central regime.

Wang Keh-min, chief of the Peiping Provisional Government, arrived a short time later accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Seiichi Kita, Japanese Military Attaché and political manipulator. Nanking representatives were expected tomorrow.

Japanese military authorities took special precautions to protect the delegates.

The new Japanese-sponsored Central Government for China is intended to absorb the Japanese-dominated Government at Nanking, but in lieu of the existing Provisional Government at Peiping there would be established a political council of North China with broad autonomous powers. Broad autonomous powers for Mongolia also would be recognized.

North China would consist of Hopeh, Shansi, and Shantung provinces on the south of the Great Wall and a part of Honan; the term Mongolia was intended to designate in general the territory north of the inner great wall.

Jews Laud Peace Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt's appointment of religious leaders for joint action to hasten peace is seen as a move to insure restoration of civil and religious rights for Jews in Europe by leaders of the American Jewish Committee in the thirty-third annual report which they presented to delegates at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to represent Jewish groups in the Nation, was re-elected President of the Committee, which was established in 1906 to protect civil and religious rights of Jews in all countries.

Other executive members re-elected were Abram I. Elkus, Honorary Vice-President; Judge Irving Lehman of New York, and Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, Vice-Presidents, and Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer; Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the opening session.

The report, which the secretary, Morris D. Waldman, read, dealt with the disastrous effects of war and expressed the hope that this country would remain at peace.

"Happily our country is not a party in this conflict," the report says. "Convinced as we are of the futility of war, knowing as we do its incalculable material and moral costs, we hope and pray that it may be possible for our country to remain at peace."

The recent move by the German Government to shift 2,000,000 Jews to an isolated area near Lublin, Poland, was described in the report as a "fantastic plan" whereby the victims would be doomed to "degradation, misery, and death." Similar fate awaits many of the 1,500,000 Jews in Polish territory conquered by the Soviets if abuses going on there persisted, the report declares.

The report described the Nazi-Soviet pact as an alliance of "red and brown Bolshevism" which had caused Americans to lose their last vestige of respect for both countries.

AND TO THINK, I NEARLY BOUGHT A NEW RUG."
Combined with modern equipment and the thoroughness of methods used in the Orient . . . rug cleaning at Dechaux's has achieved a standing unequalled anywhere on this side of the continent.
Dechaux
Cleaners, Dyers, Upholsterers
FRONTENAC 3131
"A Full Shade Brighter Cleaning"

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CANADA

The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Peasants III: Language, Poetry, Art and Music

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Today we take up the third phase of our four-part discussion of peasants. In the first we took up the origins of the peasants and in the second, their work. Today let's consider their culture. First we want to remember that 'peasant' primarily means farmer, or countryman, and as such should not be used as a term of disrespect. Agriculture is the basis of human existence and naturally the tillers of the soil are the roots from which stem the rest of society.

"The farm workers have been the butt of jokes through the centuries. There is nothing very aesthetic or exciting about milking a cow or fertilizing a field. The farmer or peasant has been called clodhopper, hayseed and country jake, to consider a few terms of derision. Yet from among them have sprung great people and great works."

Question: "Then the peasant has played a part in the higher unfoldment of man?"

Answer: "Note the peasant influence in the Bible. For instance, the 23rd Psalm is distinctly rural and peasant, pastoral in form and content. It came from a peasant society, yet it has moved a large part of the world for well over 2000 years. The 53rd chapter of Isaiah is strikingly peasant in setting and content. In fact most of the great Old Testament prophets spoke as peasants. Amos and Micah were straight from the tall grass, were what are called in the United States 'dirt farmers.'

"The conception of sacrifice is distinctly peasant in character. Both the New and Old Testament have much peasant imagery in their writings. Peasant folklore abounds in stories similar to Job. In fact if you should go to any state library in Danubia and delve into the vast collection of 'folk literature' you would often imagine you were reading the Bible."

Question: "Do you mean to say that peasants say or write things today just as we find them in the Old Testament?"

Answer: "Just that. Men who milked goats, watched sheep, hoed cucumbers and cut hay actually created much of the Old Testament. It came from a peasant society. As to the New Testament, Nazareth was a village. Bethlehem was a village. The sea of Galilee was surrounded by small villages while the people on its shores were men who fished, tilled the soil or carried on handicrafts. Most of Jesus' moving parables are such as a peasant would tell. One of the supreme achievements of the peasants has been the creation and preservation of language."

Question: "Why, that hardly seems possible. I always think of peasants as rather illiterate, limited and awkward of language. How is that?"

Answer: "Every European country in its census reports has an item, 'mother tongue,' meaning native language. Note they do not say 'father tongue'—because it is a mother tongue. Mothers teach children their native languages, not fathers. Mothers preserve vernaculars. Such languages are vital, living and oral. Practically all the mothers teaching mother tongues in the peasant countries have been illiterate. That was not because they were dull. Rather it was due to their extreme isolation. They did not go places. They never made contact with any cultural language. So they talked vernacular, and more important, preserved it. From this grew the life and vigor of language."

Question: "Isn't it the intelligentsia that make a language?"

Answer: "No. They sometimes perfect it. It's the peasants—the little people—who make it. For example, the Hungarian aristocracy used to speak Latin and German. They scorned Hungarian. It was the language of hayseeds, serfs and servants. They laughed at the idea of Hungarian poetry. How ridiculous. How could you put Hungarian words into poetry, they asked. But despite this there evolved a beautiful Hungarian poetry. A living, elastic, forceful language was created and preserved, due to the scorned Hungarian peasants.

"In the count's palace they spoke French, in Parliament German, in school German, at church Latin and at the opera Italian. Then who made and saved the language? It was the peasant mothers, passing it on, generation after generation, until, refined somewhat, it became accepted in all circles."

Question: "How about the German language?"

Answer: "Here again it was largely peasants who preserved the various forms of the living language, because the learned spoke Latin or else wrote a stilted, dried, artificial German. The vital language throve in peasant homes and was restored to Germany and the world by one of the greatest of all peasants, Martin Luther. The living language he put in his Bible he got from his fellow peasants. That was the beginning of modern German literature."

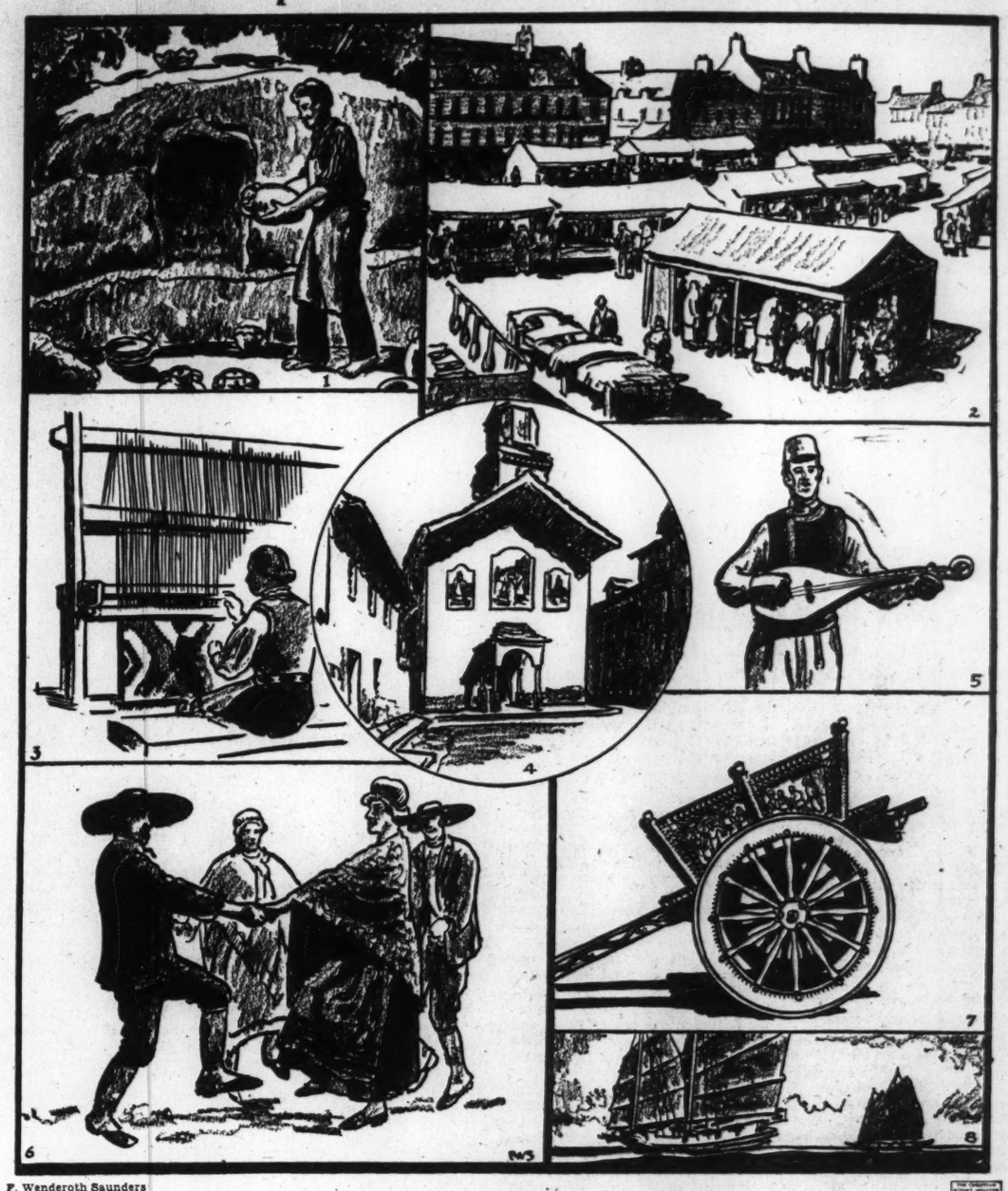
Question: "Besides the poetry you spoke of, what other arts have peasants been active in?"

Answer: "By their beautiful embroideries and costumes they created the foundation of most national art in Eastern Europe. Decorations on their wagons, cradles, houses, churches, gates, cloaks, boats and harnesses still serve as models for almost everything distinctive in the modern painting of many nations. Architecture has not been much affected, since architectural gems cost money and the spending aristocrat has copied Paris, Rome or ancient Athens."

Question: "How about music?"

Answer: "That is one of the peasants' greatest achievements, and Mr. Markham will tell us about it now on page 359."

The Simple Life of Those Close to the Soil



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Days Have Their Time for Work—and Also Play

(1) Peasant kiln, Cyprus. (2) Peasant fair in France (Peasant-made articles for sale). (3) A native Scandinavian weaving. (4) Italian church with frescoed walls. (5) Albanian singer. (6) Peasants dancing in the Pyrenees (Basques). (7) Sicilian decorated peasant cart. (8) A Chinese junk. Through music and art the peasant expresses himself.

Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line

Peasants Say It With Song

By R. H. Markham

Did you ever learn that long monotonous song about the states and their capitals on such and such rivers? For example:

New Hampshire, Concord,
On the Merrimac River
or
Maine, Augusta,
On the Kennebec River.

Every state had its couplet. They were designed by an ingenious teacher or parent who wanted to help children learn geography. The verses were far less musical than pedagogical, but they helped words stick in the memory.

You may also remember a ditty that tells you which months have 30 days in them. Of course you have often heard the rhythmed propaganda designed to get children into bed and out of bed on time.

You may not have paid much attention to them, but if you should stop to reflect you'd probably agree they were quite effective. You might also add that they were old-fashioned.

But for centuries and millenniums past, before there were books or papers or such prevalent scepticism as our children show, men expressed their hopes and fears, their news and views, their observations and conclusions, in songs, couplets and bright "sayings." Language was very picturesque and colorful. Brilliant observations were stated in a masterly way, striking similes abounded and most rules were arranged in groups of five, corresponding to the five fingers. These bits of wit and wisdom, these proverbs, fables, tales and jokes were handed down orally through hundreds of years. Of course good jokes are old. That's the perfect test. If they weren't good a hundred generations wouldn't care about preserving them.

Peasant Wisdom

These sayings are like condensed beef or compressed air. Treasures of great value are forced into very small containers. The memories of people without books couldn't be burdened with a lot of unnecessary verbiage. Memories are as passenger airplanes which can't carry much baggage. Packages must be small; that is, stories brief and proverbs terse. And they can't be dull, either. There are no indexes in a memory. You can't look up the proverb about the fly or the couplet about the vain woman in some card catalog. They must be remembered and to be remembered they must be bright.

Consequently, peasant sayings are the brightest in the world. Nothing is so far from dull as a peasant wisdom. When great European orators wish to say something very bright, they simply quote peasants, saying in ten words what a professor might say in ten minutes.

Variation in Songs

Naturally, the best way the peasant has found for expressing himself is song. Peasant wisdom, history, philosophy, politics, love and religion all find wings in song. Some are very beautiful and expressed in moving melodies. Every single Danubian people has a distinctive type of poetry of music. There is a Rumanian music, a Bulgarian music, a Croatian music, a Hungarian music. They are all folk creations. And modern musical geniuses in those lands build on them. Modern poets in those lands usually draw inspiration from folk poems.

Many of the greatest writers in the world have been inspired by the Bible, a book with a predominantly peasant background. So is it not natural that Mestrovitch, one of the greatest of all living sculptors, should model his statues on Yugoslav peasant lore, or that Bulgaria's most beloved poet Botieff should have written predominantly folk poetry, or that the great Hungarian poet Petiofi, whose statue adorns one of the proudest places in aristocratic Budapest, should have found his muse in the dream of liberty that freed Hungary's peasants?

Song is the life of peasants. Their calendars are imprinted in songs, their chronicles are recorded in songs. In songs they pray, in songs they mourn. The lullabies of hard handed peasant women are as gentle as a spring dawn; their songs of birth are as benedictions; their songs for parting sons are as holy blessings. The son's answering songs are as vows.

A Song for Every Season

Songs accompany seeds into the ground, songs greet the emerging sprouts, songs implore the rain that delays, and thank God for the rains that come; whole cycles of triumphant songs follow the harvest to granary or cellar. Peasants sing, rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves.

Girls go to the village spring or fountain singing, and wear gay dresses they wove and embroidered with songs. There they may be greeted or teased or coaxed by boys expressing their sentiments in clever songs. The girls answer in songs still cleverer.

When hail falls or when fields are parched or when war rages, women's shrill, heart-breaking lamentations are heard over the land.

The flutes of shepherd lads answer the lark in happy spring, the wailing of inconsolable women responds to the shrieking of every winter wind.

If anyone cares to know how the countless men with hoes and their women and children feel, let him listen to the songs they have been singing through the ages. Morning songs and evening songs, sowing songs and reaping songs, but especially those about the good shepherd, upon whom shall be the spirit of the Lord, who shall judge the poor with righteousness, gather his lambs in his bosom, make the lion to lie down with the calf and see that none shall hurt or destroy in all his holy mountain.

Such are peasants' prayers.

Every Land Has Its Fables

People have always loved to tell stories. Today we write them and bind them in books, and children—and grown-ups too—buy them and read them. But before books, even before writing, it is safe to say people enjoyed story-telling. In those far off days, and even in not so far off days, people sang their stories. Minstrels wandered the countryside, and their coming and going was as much an event in lives of the peoples those days as is the arrival today of Hollywood's latest and most stupendous movie. Even "Gone With the Wind" or "Snow White" could not outdraw the minstrels of yesteryear,—relatively speaking.

Finnish Folklore

Talking animals are almost a requirement in folk stories. Here is one of these animal-talking stories garnered from Finland. The animals, one suspects, are merely disguised for certain human qualities or characteristics.

* * *

A Fox, a Wolf, and a Bear owned a field of barley. When harvest time came they cut the grain and carried it to the threshing floor. But how to divide the work there between the three? The Fox jumped up on the rafters and called down: "I'll support the beams here—so they won't fall. (Of course they didn't need supporting, but that was the Fox's foxy way of getting out of work.) So the Bear and the Wolf got to work winnowing the chaff from the grain.

When it was done, the Fox leaped down (with the air of complete exhaustion) and said: "Let's divide it up now. I see there are three piles on the floor, and three of us. You, Bear, because you're biggest get the biggest pile. And Wolf, you get the middle-sized pile. While I'll take the small pile."

That seemed very self-sacrificing on the Fox's part. But—the big pile was only a heap of straw, the middle-sized pile was only chaff, while the littlest pile was the good, clean grain.

A Georgian Fable

Georgian history is wrapped in fable, in Byzantine mists. Here is a little story from that Caucasian state, now swallowed up in the Soviet Union.

* * *

A king once put one of his followers in prison. That was not unusual. But what was unusual was the terms on which he promised him his freedom. If the imprisoned noble could bring the king a horse, a horse that was neither black nor white, gray nor brown, nor any other color enumerated by the king (which was every color) he would be freed.

The noble promised; and when free told the king he had the horse and to send a groom for it—but (and here is where the lord caught the king in his own craftiness) not to send for it either Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Presumably the king is still waiting for his horse.

Credit Shakespeare

Few authors have contributed as many "bons mots" to the English language as has Shakespeare. Here are but a few of his innumerable contributions:

A very ancient and fish-like smell.
To make a virtue of necessity.
Thereby hangs a tale.
Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.

* * *

There's a time for all things.
There is something in the wind.
All that glisters is not gold.
Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.

* * *

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.
A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!
A plague o' both your houses!
The lady doth protest too much, methinks.

Know These?

Everyone knows a few proverbs. Everyone uses proverbs in their everyday conversation. Why? Because they're so apt, so concise, so to the point. Their origin is not always determinable. Many came from the Bible. Many just "growed" as did Topsy. All nations, all races, all periods have contributed their bits.

Here are a few well-known and not-so-well-known ones:

A barley corn is better than a diamond to a cock.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
A cat may look at a king.

* * *

Money makes the mare to go.
Nothing dries sooner than tears.
He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

* * *

Haste makes waste.
There's small choice in rotten apples.
Too many cooks spoil the broth.

* * *

Birds of a feather flock together.
Rolling stones gather no moss.
A stitch in time saves nine.

* * *

Eavesdroppers never hear well.
Hidden coals burn the deepest.
Chase two rabbits and catch none.
Constant dripping will wear away a stone.

America's Folklore In Song and Verse

America, although a young country when compared with other nations, has its own songs, ballads and ditties, its own folklore. United States pioneers found time, in spite of their strivings to open up a continent, their urge to migrate westward, to sing as they worked, to sing as they played. And these songs, these ballads, these jingles comprise American folklore.

Here are a few:

The Little Old Sod Shanty

"I am looking rather seedy now
while holding down my claim,
And my victuals are not always of
the best;
And the mice play shyly round me as
I nestle down to rest,
In my little old sod shanty in the
West."

* * *

Ten Thousand Miles Away

"Sing I for a brave and a gallant
barque, and a still and rattling breeze,
A bully crew, and a Captain true,
to carry me o'er the seas;
To carry me o'er the seas, my boys,
to my true love so gay-ay-ay,
Who went on a trip in a Government
ship ten thousand miles away!"

* * *

Old Gray Mare

"Oh, the old gray mare, she ain't
what she used to be,
Ain't what she used to be, ain't what
she used to be.
The old gray mare she ain't what
she used to be,
Many long years ago."

* * *

California

"Then ho, boys, ho! To California go,
There's plenty of gold in the world,
I'm told,
On the banks of the Sacramento
shore."

* * *

El-A-Noy

"Then move your family westward,
Bring all your girls and boys,
And cross at Shawnee ferry
To the State of El-a-noy."

* * *

The Erie Canal

"I've got a mule, her name is Sal,
Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal.
She's a good old worker and a good
old pal,
Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal."

* * *

Red Iron Ore

"Come all you bold sailors that follow the Lakes
On an iron ore vessel your living to make.
I shipped in Chicago, bid adieu to the shore,
Bound away to Escanaba for red iron ore."

Four British Ships Sunk In Week-End Warfare

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Four British ships, one of them a destroyer, were sunk over the week end in a new intensification of sea warfare which was also directly responsible for the destruction of at least four neutral vessels.

Sinking of the destroyer Grenville, 1,485-ton flotilla leader, "by a mine or torpedo" was announced by the Admiralty Jan 21. She was the fourth British destroyer sunk in nearly five months of war and Britain's twenty-first acknowledged loss to her fleet. When she sank was not disclosed.

The Admiralty said 118 officers and men had been saved, but "eight are known to have been killed and 73 are missing." Among survivors landed included the captain, G. E. Creasy.

Flotilla Leader

The Grenville, classed as a flotilla leader of "G" Class destroyers, carried five 4.7-inch guns, seven smaller guns, and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was built at a cost of £335,900.

She was the first British naval vessel to have installed a side-fired water-tube boiler of new design. During the Spanish Civil War she patrolled Spanish waters.

Britain's other destroyer casualties were the Blanche and Gipsy which were sunk by mines, the Jersey, damaged by a torpedo, and the Duchess, lost as the result of a collision.

Besides the Grenville, the following other ships became known shipping losses during the week end:

The 7,807-ton British Tanker Caroni sank suddenly Jan. 20 after an unexplained explosion when she was only 20 minutes out on a trial run after refitting. Her crew of 55 was saved.

The British steamer Protesilaus, 9,577 tons, sank Jan. 21 after striking a mine off the west coast of England. A rescue vessel brought her crew of 60 safely ashore.

The 1,086-ton British steamer Feryhill sank apparently after striking a mine. Two survivors were landed, but 12 of her crew were believed lost.

Sinking of the 1,050-ton Estonian steamer Nautic Jan. 20 off the Shetland Islands was confirmed. Her crew was rescued.

The 1,179-ton Swedish steamer Flandria went down after striking two mines, and 17 of her crew were reported lost. Four survivors, picked up after spending two days in an open boat, said the Flandria sank Jan. 18.

The 1,469-ton Danish steamer Tekla was reported to have sunk after striking a mine Jan. 21 off the northeast coast of Scotland.

The 4,842-ton British steamer Kirkpool was reported to have run aground on the southwest coast Jan. 19. Her crew was saved.

A collision damaged the 10,786-ton British liner Llandaff Castle and she turned back from a voyage to South Africa.

Torpedo Misses

The crew of the Norwegian merchantman Notos took to lifeboats Jan. 20 when a submarine attacked. But when a torpedo churned past the Notos' bow and a loud explosion and dense smoke suddenly came from the submarine, which disappeared and was not seen again, the crew returned to the ship.

Torpedoing of the 6,685-ton Swedish steamer Pajala off Scotland was disclosed Jan. 20 by her owners. The crew of 35 was rescued and taken to a Scottish harbor.

Earlier owners of the Danish steamer Canadian Reefer, 1,831 tons, announced the vessel had been sunk off Cape Finisterre on the northwestern coats of Spain. The crew of 26 was rescued and taken to a Spanish port. The cause of the sinking was not given.

Meanwhile in New York, the British liner Scythia, listed by Germany as a "pirate ship" that would be sunk without warning because she is armed, completed her third voyage Jan. 19 since the war began. She brought 180 passengers.

General Motors' 25,000,000th Car

Ceremonies Record Production Mark

Brief ceremonies were held in the Chevrolet assembly plant at Flint, Mich., to mark the completion of this car—the 25,000,000th unit built by General Motors. In behalf of the workers, 75 members of the final assembly crew handed M. E. Coyle, Chevrolet General Manager, a commemorative scroll. Left to right: C. E. Wetherald, Chevrolet General Manufacturing Manager; Mr. Coyle, H. H. Curtice, Buick General Manager; A. P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of General Motors; Fred Brown, veteran Chevrolet employee; C. S. Mott, General Motors Vice-President; C. E. Wilson, executive Vice-President; and Mr. Knudsen, President of General Motors. Inset: A new Chevrolet special de luxe sports sedan.

British Reject U. S. Protest on Mails

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Flatly rejecting the United States' protest against the removal of American mail for censorship from British, United States and other neutral ships, the British Government said Jan. 20 that there was "clear evidence of the existence of an organized traffic in contraband on a considerable scale between German sympathizers in the United States and Germany through the mail."

The rejection, made in a lengthy note, contended that the situation regarding such contraband traffic is identic with that of 1916. It referred to an aide memoire transmitted to United States authorities on Nov. 23 of last year citing proof of such traffic, and added: "an article in a newspaper published in German in the United States," transmitted at the same time, "showed that an organization existed in United States territory for the purpose of facilitating this traffic."

The British rejection of the United States protest was based on the contention that a belligerent has the right under international law to assure itself that ocean-going mail bags and their contents do not contain contraband.

Second Rebuff to U. S.

It was the second time within a week that the British had turned down a suggestion from across the Atlantic that Britain was infringing American rights.

London told the Americas last Monday that it could not respect their neutrality belt proclaimed in the Panama declaration, except under stringent conditions. At that time Britain reserved its belligerent rights until the safety zone scheme could operate "satisfactorily."

[Before the publication of the British rejection Secretary of State Cordell Hull said in Washington that Bermuda might be omitted as a point of call for trans-Atlantic clipper planes if the British persisted in censoring mails carried by them. Mr. Hull indicated this might be considered as a last resort. His comment followed announcement that all trans-Atlantic air mail would be censored by British authorities at Bermuda, only British point now touched by the clippers].

"The view of His Majesty's Government as regards the examination of mail in ships on the high seas or involuntarily entering British ports is that the immunity conferred by article one of the Hague Convention No. 11 . . . is enjoyed only by genuine postal correspondence," the British note said, adding that:

"A belligerent is therefore at liberty to examine mail and bags and, if necessary, their contents in order to assure himself that they constitute such correspondence and not articles of a noxious character such as contraband."

The United States cited the Hague Convention in protesting that it could not admit the right of the British to interefere with all United States mail in British, United States, or other neutral ships.

The British note said Washington did admit Britain's right to censor private mails originating in or destined for the United Kingdom or private mails which normally pass through the United Kingdom for transmission to their final destination.

Cites World War Action

The British reply declared that precedent for Britain's current censorship practices was established in the World War when it declared none of the belligerents accepted the view that Article One of the Hague Convention "constituted an absolute prohibition of interference with mail bags."

The general right to search for contraband in that war, it added, "was regarded as covering a full examination of mails for this purpose."

"Reference to the correspondence between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in 1916 shows that at that date the United States admitted in principle the right of the British authorities to examine mail bags with a view to ascertaining whether they contained contraband," the note said.

It contended that letters as well as parcel post could be used to convey contraband and that, even though letters might be addressed to a neutral country, their ultimate destination might be Germany.

For instance, it pointed out that letters might be used to convey securities, checks, notes, diamonds and other light contraband "which may be of utmost value to the enemy."

Quotes U. S. Note

In this connection, the British note pointed out the United States asserted in a note on May 24, 1916, that:

"The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons and other similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, checks, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise.

"It would be difficult to prevent the use of the letter post for the transmission of contraband to Germany, a use which has been made on an extensive scale without submitting such mail to that very examination to which the United States Government is taking objection."

Apart from transmission on contraband, it said the possibility must be taken into account of the use of letters by Germans to "transmit military intelligence, to promote sabotage and to carry on other hostile acts."

German Methods Noted

In another respect, it was asserted that Germany had adopted "illegal methods of warfare" similar to those of 1914-18 by sinking ships carrying mails to and from neutral countries.

The note named specifically the British ships Yorkshire and Dunbar Castle, the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar, and the Japanese steamer Terukini Maru "all of which are known to have been carrying mails to and from neutral countries."

"Yet," it continued, "His Majesty's Government are not aware that any protest regarding this destruction of postal correspondence has been made to the German Government."

"In contrast to this reckless and indiscriminate destruction of neutral property, the examination conducted by His Majesty's Government of the mails which are under discussion does not involve innocent mail being either confiscated or destroyed."

In accordance with terms of the Hague Convention, the note said that mail seized and diverted to British ports had been forwarded to its destination without delay upon the establishment of its "innocent nature," adding that:

"In no case is genuine correspondence from the United States seized or confiscated by His Majesty's Government."

New Zealand's Car Owners Go On Gasoline Ration

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 22 (AP)—To reduce gasoline imports by one-third in response to a British request to conserve dollars, New Zealand motorists will get a monthly gasoline ration of eight or twelve gallons, each, effective Feb. 8. Owners of small cars will get eight gallons and large automobiles 12, it was announced today.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce department experts said Jan. 20 that the New Zealand gasoline rationing order probably would have little effect upon American gasoline exporters.

In recent years, they added, New Zealand has been purchasing most of its gasoline from the Dutch East Indies and the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf. In the first half of 1939, the latest period for which figures are available, New Zealand had reduced its purchases of American gasoline to about 15 per cent. A few years ago the United States had more than twice that share of the New Zealand markets.

Windsor on Leave For London Visit

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Duke of Windsor came home "on business" yesterday, taking leave from the British Expeditionary Force in France. His brother, the Duke of Gloucester, arrived at Buckingham Palace Jan. 19 also on leave from the B. E. F.

The Duke of Windsor, a Major-General, is staying at a West End hotel on his second visit since his abdication Dec. 11, 1936. The Duchess of Windsor did not accompany him.

Ship Transfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Maritime Commission on Jan. 19 authorized the sales to Runciman Ltd., London, Eng., of six American cargo vessels, with transfer to British registry.

American Hawaiian Steamship Company, San Francisco, was authorized to sell four vessels. They are:

Delawarean, 5,705 gross tons; Louisianian, 5,484 gross tons; Tennessean, 6,379 gross tons; Indianian, 5,582 gross tons.

The Delawarean was built in 1920, the others a year earlier.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, New Orleans company, received permission to sell the steamer Oakwood, 6,071 gross tons, and the Waban, 6,038 gross tons. The Oakwood was built in 1920, the Waban in 1918.

All Orazio Passengers Saved

MARSEILLE, France, Jan. 22 (AP)—Italian officials announced late this afternoon that all of the 412 passengers abroad the burned Italian motorship Orazio had been rescued, despite heavy seas and speed with which fire ravaged the vessel yesterday off the south coast of France.

Local agents of the Italian Line, owners of the vessel, said that "only a few" members of the crew of 231 still were missing after a new check-up of survivors taken aboard half a dozen rescue ships.

Those rescued were picked up by half a dozen vessels, and authorities said that possibly some others also had been saved but not reported by their rescue vessels. Seaplanes flew over stormy seas all day today looking for survivors, according to reports from Genoa.

Italian Line officials, who had at first reported all of the passengers and crew members saved, said 318 had been picked up by the 23,350-ton liner Conte Biancamano, 173 by the smaller Italian steamer Colombo, and 48 by small French vessels. First reports had said that approximately 900 passengers and crewmen were aboard.

The Orazio had sailed for Valparaiso, Chile, and was to have made her first stop at Barcelona today. The fire was the result of an explosion from an undetermined cause.

The Orazio was still afloat and burning at noon today, authorities said. The liner's radio sent out her first S O S at 5:12 a. m. yesterday, while the ship was 38 miles south of Toulon, France.

A seaplane, a mine sweeper and a French tugboat and later a French destroyer headed for the Orazio, along with four Italian ships, the Conte Biancamano, the Colombo, the Cellina and the Edera.

A storm whipping up heavy seas forced the tugboat to turn back to Toulon, but the other rescue ships steamed on. The Orazio sighted the first rescuers a little less than 24 hours after its signal of distress. The storm hampered the rescue work, but the ships continued to pick up survivors all night.

Japan Protests British Search

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Japan today protested formally to Britain against halting of the Japanese liner Asama Maru and seizure of 21 Germans who were passengers on their way home by way of Japan and Siberia.

The incident was characterized as "a serious unfriendly act" by the Vice-Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, in an interview with British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

A Foreign Office communiqué said that Sir Robert, summoned to the Foreign Office, was told that Japan attaches "the greatest importance" to the occurrence.

The Asama Maru, bound for Yokohama from San Francisco, was halted Jan. 20 by a shot across her bow. A British boarding party removed the 21 Germans who formerly served on Standard Oil Company ships in Central and South America.

Forcible Measures

The Japanese protest declared "forcible measures" were used to remove the Germans when the Asama Maru's captain declined to surrender them.

Demanding that Britain "promptly furnish a full, valid explanation," Japan reserved the right to demand return of the German seamen and warned that any repetition would "aggravate all the more sentiment of the Japanese Nation against Britain."

"From the broad viewpoint of the future of relations between Japan and Britain, the Japanese Government requests the British Government to pay serious consideration to the matter," the protest said.

Japan, declaring the Asama Maru was halted about 35 miles off the Japanese coast, laid stress on the vessel's position, close to Japanese waters, in making the protest.

Passengers said the Nazi prisoners were among a group of 40 men formerly seamen on Standard Oil tankers who were being sent home at the company's expense because of the war. They were en route from San Francisco to Germany by way of Japan.

The British Embassy termed the incident as "in accordance with international law" but German authorities here said an investigation would be made to determine possible action.

Useful to Reich

The captives were "only technicians and skilled ratings (seamen) particularly useful to the German war effort," the British said.

The German Embassy, however, commented:

"Apparently the British Navy did not hesitate to capture German citizens not belonging to active military service from aboard a Japanese ship in the very neighborhood of the Japanese Coast. The Embassy is investigating the case in order to decide a future course of action."

In New York, Standard Oil Company officials expressed disappointment over the seizure of the seamen, adding that a plan to send several hundred Germans back to their homeland probably would be abandoned. They said the company was paying board and room for about 1,000 German sailors stranded in North and South American ports. They were the crews of 27 tankers in the Panama Transport Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary.

Japan Searches

HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (AP)—Officers from a Japanese warship boarded the British steamer Kwong Ying, 685 tons, outside the British Crown Colony's territorial waters yesterday, but allowed the ship to continue after inspecting her papers, it was reported today.

The Japanese, it was said, reported they were hunting a small Chinese vessel which they believed was attempting to enter Hong Kong.

'Silent' Art Teachers

Leading American painters are "silent teachers" in an experimental program of painting instruction at Cooper Union in New York City. The artists do not talk to the art students, although they set up their easels in the classroom and paint with them from the same model.

Swiss Prepare for Worst

KREUZLINGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Swiss Army commander of the Kreuzlingen Area, where the City of Konstanz gives the Germans their only stronghold on the southern bank of the Rhine, has issued instructions to the entire population for "total evacuation in case of danger."

Although posting of the instructions was termed a routine defense measure, its thoroughness showed that the Swiss are taking no chances.

Konstanz, linked with Germany by a broad bridge across the Rhine where it leaves Lake Constance, is faced by Switzerland's Winkelried Defense Line.

At the Konstanz-Kreuzlingen frontier, elaborate steel and cement torts constantly are guarded by Swiss troops in grey-green uniforms.

Kreuzlingen itself, like Basel, is a virtual fort with pillboxes at strategic street corners, and barbed wire ready to span the streets.

Just outside of Kreuzlingen are an elaborate system of forts, anti-tank "asparagus" (fields of steel rails), long lines of deep trenches and scores of isolated machine gun nests.

The population affected in the Kreuzlingen Zone ranges between 40,000 and 60,000, but similar measures of preparation may be extended to cover the whole fortified Swiss zone, including Basel, Switzerland's second largest city, with a population of 170,000.

If it should be found necessary to remove citizens from Kreuzlingen and the nearby villages, notices posted by the Swiss military authorities indicated they would be sent to special camps pending eventual settlement in Geneva.

Commissioners already have been appointed for most of the area in or near the fortifications of the Winkelried Line to oversee the preparations for removal of the population.

The Swiss defense line is named after the Swiss hero, Arnold of Winkelried, who gathered Austrian lances into his body to clear the way for his confederates at the Battle of Sempach against the Hapsburgs in 1386.

If the civil population is ordered out of the Kreuzlingen Area, all of the area except entrances by several roadways will be closed with barbed wire, trenches and antitank pits.

Direct German-Swiss railroad traffic was resumed for the first time since the start of the war on three or four main lines Jan. 16, but the Kreuzlingen-Konstanz link remained idle.

Balchen in the U. S. To Buy War Planes

LOS ANGELES (AP) — One of Norway's most famous airmen, Bernt Balchen, arrived Jan. 20 on a war plane buying trip for Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.

A detailed report, he said, will go to a buying commission representing the four countries named with a view of placing large orders. Mr. Balchen told of having spent considerable time at the Finnish war front, which he left last month.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Third Church): Runnymede Theater, 2225 Bloor Street West, 3 p. m., Jan. 28.

England

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 7 p. m., Feb. 20.

Somersetshire

Bath: The Pavilion, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Surrey

Dorking: Embassy Cinema, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.

Yorkshire

Wakefield: Savoy Cinema, Norbury Road, 2:45 p. m., Feb. 18.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Brawley: Church Edifice, 358 Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 28.
Gridley: Gridley Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 28.
Long Beach (Fourth Church): Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 32 East Louise Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 1.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, West Forty-second and South Flower Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Martinez: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Fort Myers: Edison Park School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.
Hollywood: Hollywood Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Homestead (auspices Society, Florida City): School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.
Ocala: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.
St Cloud: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 28.
Tallahassee: Church Auditorium, Adams and Call Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Georgia

Valdosta: Woman's Building, North Patterson Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beech Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Indiana

South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Massachusetts

North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.
Flint (First Church): Longfellow High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 2.
Wayne: Wayne High School Auditorium, Michigan Avenue, at Williams, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1

Missouri

Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

New York

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 30.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 29.
Hempstead: Hemstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 29.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1808 Genesee Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 28.

North Carolina

Roanoke Rapids: First Baptist Church, Roanoke Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 28.

Ohio

Canton: Timken High School Auditorium, McKinley Avenue and Tuscarawas Street West, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth Street, Broadway to Sycamore, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29

Pennsylvania

Chester: Odd Fellows Hall, Eighth and Sproul Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Elkins Park: Cheltenham Township High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 31.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

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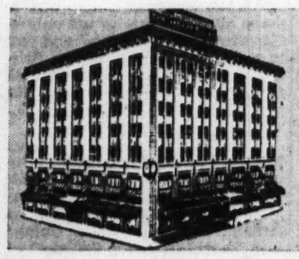
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Reich Admits to People That French Mean War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 22—The German people know today that they have a war on their hands with France as well as with England. In an extraordinary new propaganda development, the German press over the week end displayed prominently Foreign Office documents which show that as far back as April of last year the German Governmnet was fully apprised of French determination to go to war should Germany continues its expansion policy to Poland. In fact, documents show that the French Government considered the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia to have so upset the European balance that war was considered inevitable.

Publication of these documents is obviously intended to arouse the German people to a greater war effort. From the documents press comments argue that the aim of France is to break up Germany into component parts and thereby nullify for years to come any possibility of German hegemony in Europe.

But the documents also plainly indicate the falseness of the publicity line pursued here to date. It has been argued consistently since the beginning of the war that only England was Germany's enemy, that France was the reluctant partner of England, that the French Government and the French people are disinterested in the war, that if French territory was undamaged probably France would ultimately drop out of the war, leaving the burden to England.

Youths Expected Short War

As a result of this previous propaganda many a German youth marched off to the front convinced that he would never need to fight a Frenchman, and therefore expecting only a short war with England.

This open reversal of the propaganda line provides striking evidence of the complete confidence of the regime here of its ability to lead the thinking of the German people as it chooses, regardless of the sacrifices of consistency.

So schooled has the public been in accepting the line of thought drafted by the Propaganda Ministry that it is probable that many Germans today are completely unaware of the complications of the week-end publications. It is, however, patent to any outside observer that the publication of the documents means that the Propaganda Ministry is reversing its four-month policy.

Every German now is told that France expected war, considered war inevitable from the day of the Prague occupation, entered into war determined to fight rather than accept Germany's domination of Europe, and also entered the war fully expecting that the Allies would win. But from this the German is supposed to conclude not that he had been deceived as to the inevitability of a general war from the regime's policies and determination of France to resist German expansion, but that once more the outside world is coalescing against Germany and that therefore every German must now steel himself for the coming ordeal

Done With Little Concern

The regime apparently has no hesitation even at this time in letting the people know that the hopes consistently held out until now that France would be a relatively neutral military element are false and that they have now to expect war with France as well as England.

To an outsider what they have done presupposes an extraordinary paralysis of the critical faculty and shortness of memory in public opinion. Yet there is no perceptible evidence today of any great danger in such a change in propaganda. On the contrary the mere daring of the regime to take such a step seems itself evidence of the freedom of the German Government to ignore factors which would seem of first importance in almost any other country.

The shift in policy was not taken altogether without preparation. There have been small hints of changing the publicity line for the past week or so. News reels have shown French African troops and the wreckage in some villages in the front line section temporarily occupied by the French. The press ceased some days to claim French public disinterestedness in the war. But yesterday's lengthy and prominently displayed accounts of the April diplomatic correspondence is the first real notice of the changed attitude toward France.

April Talks Reported

Yesterday's accounts revolve around reports of the German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris of a conversation on April 10, 20, and 22 with César Campinchi, the French Minister of Marine. The Chargé informed his Government that the basis of these conversations was that the French not only considered war inevitable but also were fully confident of Allied ability to bring it to a successful conclusion, despite the damage to their srategic position culminating in the elimination of Czechoslovakia. The German press draws from these reports conclusions which seem to have more concern over the war guilt question than anything else, and to inform the German people that the documents show that the Allied powers deliberately determined on war and its time.

In conclusion the press article reads: "Thus the western powers have picked this war at the time they chose, and used the welcome Polish pretext. They wanted to bring about this war which they intended to fight with the cooperation of neutrals they intended to coerce into their camp. Their goal is annihilation and fragmentation of the Reich."

Of course it is assumed that the German people will never realize from these publications that the German regime invaded Poland fully aware that it meant war with France and England. At the time most of the German people were under the impression that England and France would never fight over Poland. Certainly until now there has been nothing in the German press to inform the German people that their Government invaded Poland fully aware of the inevitable consequences.

Russia Threatens War on the Finns

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22 (AP)—An announcer on the Moscow wavelength radiocast a threat in the Finnish language that Russia would declare war on the Finns unless they returned weapons "stolen" from the Red army troops at Suomussalmi.

The "stolen" weapons apparently were guns and tanks captured by the Finns after the alleged destruction of the Red Army's 163d and 44th divisions.

The Russian invasion was launched without a formal declaration of war, and the Soviet Government has since declared that it is not at war with Finland inasmuch as it recognizes only the Communist - sponsored Terijoki "People's" Government.

A. P. Editor Gets Fairbanks Award

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The American College Publicity Association Jan. 20 honored Howard W. Blakeslee, natural science editor of The Associated Press, as "America's foremost interpreter of science in the news."

It presented Mr. Blakeslee with the Wilson Fairbanks trophy, awarded annually to the individual outside the Association who "has done the most for the interpretation of higher education to the general public."

A citation read by Clifford W. Orr of Hobart College, District Chairman of the Association, said that Mr. Blakeslee's "stories during the year portraying scientific research in our colleges and universities have brought prestige to our institutions and have played an important part in awakening public interest in the expanding role of higher education."

It said the award was made for "his clearness of style, fairness of interpretation and his trustworthiness, and in recognition of his unabating efforts as America's foremost interpreter of science in the news."

The award featured the closing session of the Association's district meeting.

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Nazi Troops Prod Balkan Unity Effort

German troops in East Galicia send diplomats scurrying in hope of keeping status quo.

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—The renewed interest shown by Germany in Southeastern Europe—exemplified by the presence of German troops in the section of East Galicia allotted to the Soviets when Poland was dismembered—has caused the Balkan States to redouble efforts to find a way to enable them to avert the storms of war which threaten to engulf them.

The end of protracted Bulgarian elections—with results which appear propitious for the Kiosseivanoff Government — provides a favorable opportunity to attack the situation from this end.

A Way to Unity

Thus it is hoped that Sunday's meeting between Mr. Geingore Gafencu and Mr. Alexander Cincar - Markovitch, Rumanian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers, will be a prelude to others in which a temporary solution of the two most pressing problems standing in the way of Balkan unity, namely, Southern Dobrudja and Transylvania, will be sought.

So far the talks are understood to be still in the exploratory stage, but the fact that this meeting of the Yugoslav and Rumanian Foreign Ministers followed conversations—which were denied but which there is good reason to believe actually took place—between Prince Paul and King Carol are held to be good augury that progress is being made.

Trying to Heal Breaches

Whereas Turkey has taken the lead in trying to heal the Bulgarian-Rumanian breach, Yugoslavia is devoting attention to bringing Hungary and Rumania together.

Diplomatic observers note in this connection that the four Balkan Entente states—Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece—are proceeding independent of Italy in trying to compose the difference with their two neighbors, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Indeed, the meeting which Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciana, had recently with the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, at Venice, appears to be regarded still with considerable suspicion, particularly in both Yugoslavia and Greece, on the grounds that it may presage an attempt by Italy to use Albania as a suitable spot from which to fish in troubled European waters to its own immediate advantage.

Turkey Opposes Changes Now

The basis of Turkey's peacemaking efforts is that questions of territorial revision should be left till after the war.

The difficulty of such a solution, however, is that the claimants are anxious to cash in if possible now on the difficulties of states against which they have got claims.

Hence all four Balkan Entente States, Yugoslavia and Turkey, as well as Rumania and Greece, are firmly against territorial concessions at the present.

It is understood that Count Ciano urged Hungary in the same direction but the fact that he coupled this suggestion with an offer to help Hungary against aggression aroused suspicions among the Balkan States that Italian overtures were not entirely disinterested.

They credit Italy not less than Germany and Russia with territorial ambitions in Southeast Europe.

What About Galicia?

Meanwhile, developments on the northern boundary of the Balkans are increasingly arousing misgivings.

Though it is denied Soviet Russia has ceded Eastern Galicia to Germany, thereby giving the latter a common frontier with Rumania, it appears to be confirmed that the Soviets have leased the Galician oil well region and its transport system to Germany.

But the Germans evidently haven't many illusions about the amount of oil the Galician field will yield, for at the same time they are redoubling pressure on Rumania to increase its oil exports to Germany.

Rumania Conceding?

Some observers have seen in the appointment last week of a Governmental commission to control Rumania's domestic consumption and export of oil an indication that the Rumanian Government is seeking to satisfy Germany's demands.

This interpretation is hotly contested in Bucharest, where it is pointed out the Government has consistently followed a policy of bringing all kinds of raw material of national and especially military value under official control.

So far the Allies are not alarmed. But they are watching the situation closely, Under existing treaties Germany is allowed to export 1,560,000 metric tons yearly from Rumania and not more than 190,000 tons in any one month.

What of Tanker Cars?

At present the Danube is closed by ice, and Rumanians insist their railways are utterly unable to cope with more than a small fraction of the monthly quota without denuding Rumania of tanker transport needed for its internal requirements.

During 1938 Rumania exported altogether 4,500,000 tons of oil, of which all except 200,000 tons are stated to have gone by sea.

In such a situation the possibility which is causing the Rumanians serious misgivings is that Germany will march in and seize the transport tankers and oil wells too.

At the same time the Soviet threat to Bessarabia does not grow less as spring approaches. Indeed, the Moscow radio last week warned King Carol that if he took any more military measures it would be regarded as evidence he intended to attack Russia.

Thus the Balkans see themselves menaced from three possible directions, and this complicates the task of finding means of co-operation among themselves.

If the Soviets moved, Italy might help the Balkans resist but there would be considerable pro-Russian sympathy among the Bulgarians and Yugoslavs.

If an attack came from Germany, it is feared Italy might move too, to prevent Germany from gaining a foothold on the Adriatic, and in this case Hungary could scarcely be prevented from trying to recover Transylvania.

United Strength

United, the Balkan States plus Hungary might hope to put up a strong resistance against any aggressor. But can they unite? And if so can they count on any outside help?

In this connection little can be said at the moment. But it is known the Allies have a considerable force in Syria. Its presence there almost since the outbreak of the war has not aroused any misgivings among the small states of Southeast Europe. If these should at any time decide to listen to Mr. Winston Churchill's radio weekend call and "stand with the Allies" it is clear this force could and would be available to defend them.

© International

Count Stefan Csaky **Count Galeazzo Ciano**

Some of the Balkan States regard recent talks by these two men, the Hungarian and Italian Foreign Ministers, with suspicion, as indicating an effort by Italy not for Balkan unity but for Italian Imperialism.

Britain Takes Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

loudly, ever more widely. It will spread to the south. It will spread to the north. There is no chance of a speedy end except through united action, and if at any time Britain and France, wearying of the struggle, were to make a shameful peace nothing would remain for the smaller states of Europe, with their shipping and their possessions, but to be divided between the opposite, though similar, barbarisms of Nazidom and Bolshevism."

United Action Urged

These statements make it clear that Mr. Churchill was proposing "united action" by the neutrals and inviting them to "stand together with the British and French Empires against aggression and wrong"—an issue which, as The Times, of London, says in an editorial today, "is certainly just as important for these neutral states as it is for the belligerents."

In his speech at Leeds, Lord Halifax brought out by implication the same thought. "We are under no illusions about the war," he said. "We know how great are the issues—the liberty and independence of our own Country and Commonwealth and of all European States." It is this conviction that the Allies are fighting not for themselves alone, but also for the salvation and independence of all other European States, particularly the smaller neutrals bordering on Germany and Russia, that underlies the new and more positive tone of British policy.

Hitler's Aims

Thus Lord Halifax pointed out Reichsführer Hitler's aim was to make himself "dictator not only of Germany but of Europe," and that in meeting this challenge the British were meeting "a threat both to their own existence and to the general cause of liberty in Europe."

He pointed out that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, in a recent German White Book said that Germany's war aim was the military destruction of Britain. After this Lord Halifax said "would come the defeat of all those things we stand for—the preservation of a standard of decency and fairness in international relations, the ideal of justice between man and man, and the ideal ultimately, I suggest to you, based on the Christian teaching of the eternal value of every human soul."

By defining the vital issues of the war in this way, and drawing the conclusion that the Allies are therefore defending democracy and freedom in Europe, the British Government's policy has drawn closed to solidarity with Finland. Mr. Churchill paid striking tribute to the "sublime courage" of the Finns and held them up as an example to be followed by other neutrals. In fact the terms of his tribute were such as at least to constitute something very close to an official commitment on the part of the British Government not to let Finland be defeated.

This strong backing for Finland, The Christian Science Monitor understands authoritatively, is not the mere expression of Mr. Churchill's personal view, but corresponds to the new and broader policy the Cabinet has now approved. Lord Halifax made it clear in his speech that the British Government's undertaking to help Finland was by no means 'the idle expression of academic formal sympathy."

Both Mr. Churchill and Lord Halifax saw in Finland's heroic resistance proof that the moral force inherent in a free democracy is greater than the sheer weight of numbers on the side of dictatorial tyranny.

In a passage which has caused much comment here, Lord Halifax defined "the profound difference between a dictatorship and a democracy in this business of making war."

A dictator, he said, "enjoys great initial advantages. His preparations and his policy can be made in complete secrecy." But the people have no part in that policy, do not know what it is, and cannot oppose it, thus making the actions of the dictator appear to the outside world as the expression of a single will.

Democracy's Strength

On the other hand he continued "in a democracy there is no surrender of private judgment. There is no suppression of outside contacts, and there is no sinister coercion by a secret police, and undoubtedly that increases the difficulty in governing in the time of preparation and planning. But when trouble comes, the fact that the people know and the people have approved invest the decision reached with the overwhelming force of free judgment and united will." It is that unity of moral purpose, Lord Halifax concluded, which will be the principal cause of Herr Hitler's defeat. "The strain of modern war is very great and there is no doubt in my mind, and I think there will be none in yours, that it will be borne more easily by a man who is in it from conviction than by a man who is in it through coercion."

Missouri Governor Seeks Senatorship

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, foe of the Tom Pendergast machine, embarked formally today on a United States Senatorial campaign.

The Governor, declaring he would fight for the "continuance of President Roosevelt's policies," signed declarations of candidacy and will seek the seat of Senator Harry S. Truman, constant Administration supporter.

Senator Truman, elected with Pendergast support, has said he would seek nominaion for another term.

Governor Stark said he was not planning "an attack on any other Democrat in order to win the nomination," and asserted he would base his entire campaign "on my record as Governor of Missouri."

St. Lawrence Project Takes Forward Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Representatives of Canada and officials of the American State Department conferred today in the first of an expected three days of resumed negotiations on the St. Lawrence Seaway Project.

It appeared almost certain as they met that some kind of a treaty would result from the conversations and be submitted to the United States Senate and the Canadian Parliament.

Reports here are that the prospects for acceptance of the treaty in Canada are better than they have been for years, and the Roosevelt Administration is evidently resolved to make every effort to gain approval here while the situation is thus favorable.

Rather remarkably the existence of war has not damped down the interest in the project in Canada but has apparently increased the demand for electric power, which would be a product of the development in Ontario.

One Constructive Note

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said in welcoming the Canadian delegation that, "in a world in which so much of international relations arise out of unhappiness it is gratifying to be able to take up a project which is constructive."

Secretary Hull revived the St. Lawrence Seaway negotiations last June when he sent to the Canadian Government a revised draft of the proposed treaty previously drawn between the two governments. The first set of conversations on this revised draft was held in Ottawa last month.

Serious agitation for the St. Lawrence development as a channel through which ocean-going ships might reach Great Lakes ports has a history of at least 20 years. In 1919 an International Joint Commission was appointed to study the subject. It reported favorably in 1922 and engineering reports were made in 1926, one of them by the United States St. Lawrence Commission under Chairmanship of Herbert Hoover. In 1932 under Mr. Hoover's Administration as President a treaty was signed with Canada, and President Roosevelt asked ratification of such a treaty in 1934, but it fell short of the two-thirds requirement in the Senate by 46 to 42.

In Finishing Stages

Questions of financing and of allocating the costs of the undertaking are believed to be the principal subject of the remaining discussions. Estimates of the cost range from approximately $250,000,000 by the proponents to more than twice that figure by critics of the plan.

The greater part of the prospective cost would be borne by the United States, except for electric generating facilities in Ontario, since Canada is to be given credit for the Welland Canal and other works already built by the Dominion.

The Canadian delegation in the present conference is headed by Dr. C. D. Skelton, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, and T. H. Holgg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, while the negotiations are being led on the United States side by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

change with every attention to not upsetting an any way the American money market.

Foreign Exchange

It is the need to conserve foreign exchange in the United States with which to purchase war materials and to strengthen the economic ties with its European Allies and friendly neutrals that has persuaded Britain to divert a substantial amount of its former farm imports from the United States to the Empire and to Argentina. Its new contracts with Argentina are largely barter arrangements by which the Argentines agree to import an equivalent of British goods in return for British agricultural orders with the result that Britain is not required to give up needed foreign currency.

American officials understand the British motive and the British predicament, but the immediate effect is disappointing to American producers of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and fruit.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the volume of American farm goods moving abroad started declining soon after war was declared and that in mid-November, the last month for which complete figures are available, it was the smallest since the drought year of 1934.

Trade and Mail

This diversion of trade, due to the exigencies of the war, genuinely affects America's pocketbook, but the delay and opening of America's mails as an incident of the British blockade of Germany, genuinely affects the national sense of la wand privacy. Britain has removed from American and other ships about 2,000 sacks of mail and parcel post, addressed to Germany and neutral countries, in its effort to keep contraband reaching the Reich.

It defends its course on the ground that while it respects the inviolability of the mail and will guarantee its delivery, it must exercise the right to investigate it to determine whether it contains contraband for the enemy. It contends that much such contraband has been discovered and stopped.

Secretary Hull contends that "postal correspondence is inviolable on the high seas," and also on ships forced by British authorities to put into a British port. He holds that censorship destroys inviolability.

Italy Moves to Add To Its Armed Strength

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet today approved the draft of a law permitting Italian firms to fill military orders ahead of previous civilian contracts in order "to increase the efficiency of the armed forces in view of the present international situation."

Other wartime economy measures also were approved, continuing efforts to make Italy economically self-sufficient.

Food rationing by the Ministry of Guilds was authorized when the necessity arises.

Rationing of sugar will be effective Feb. 1. Each person will be allowed 500 grams, or one and one-tenth pounds, monthly.

Coffee recently was ordered restricted to 50 grams (1.7 ounces) a person a month.

Coal Rations

Heating with foreign coal and coke was forbidden for next winter since the war handicaps replenishment of Italy's coal supplies from Britain and Germany.

Gas manufacturing plants also were ordered to conserve foreign-produced coal. Plants using large quantities of lubricating oil were ordered to save their used oil for purification and use again.

Provisions were made to break up the large landed estates in Southern Italy in a program similar to that under way in Sicily. Greater tax revenue and increased productivity are objects of the campaign.

A new appropriation was provided for a mining campany which has increased gold production in North Italy.

The importation of American movies, halted a year ago when United States distributors withdrew in a dispute with the Italian movie monopoly, was facilitated by establishment of a new organization. The group is to negotiate directly with foreign producers to buy films for distribution through the Italian monopoly.

Battle of Grains

Premier Benito Mussolini predicted Jan. 21 that Italy's 1940 wheat crop would be nearly sufficient for domestic needs provided weather conditions are favorable during May and June.

Il Duce made the prediction while addressing several hundred farmers, to whom he presented prizes for their contribution to "the battle of grains."

The question on everyone's lips, he said, was whether Italy would have another wheat crop of 80,000,000 quintals (about 8,820,000 tons) as in the past three years—an amount sufficient to cover the country's requirements.

"If climatic conditions in the months of May and June are favorable, as we ardently hope," Signor Mussolini declared, "the harvest should be close to the total necessary to guarantee 45,000,000 Italians their bread."

The question is particularly important, he added, because in an economic war such as the present one a short crop "may be the equivalent of a lost battle."

Volunteers Bulwark Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

Gripsholm Dec. 20 were split up into small groups and sent to various fronts.

Many More En Route

These groups are all now being returned to the recently established Finnish American headquarters in west coast Finnish towns. So far several hundred Finnish Americans have arrived and many more are en route.

Recent comers expressed to me the views that if it was not for the present difficulty of obtaining passport, many besides Finns would volunteer in America. Many states are represented, including the West and South, but the majority of the volunteers come from Minnesota, Michigan, and Vermont. Several have served in the United States Army and Navy.

Many have worked in lumber camps and mines. One lad from Texas said that he was a bronco buster. There were about 20 from Canada, including one former Canadian Army lieutenant. There are some second generation American-born Finns, but the majority are immigrants who have lived in America several years and most still have their families there.

The average age runs comparatively high—35 years. This is because of a considerable sprinkling of veterans of the Finnish Independence War of 1918, but they in fact constitute the leaders of the groups. At the present time they are all being thoroughly drilled and taught the arms manual at headquarters. Those few that cannot ski are being made efficient in this art.

Just Getting Under Way

The Scandinavian volunteers are mostly men in their early twenties who have completed military service at home. They arrive on Finnish soil with full field equipment, including skiis, helmets, guns, and gasmasks, wearing smart khaki uniforms like the soldiers in the regular Finnish Army, but slightly different in cloth.

They have white sheepskin coats with white fur hats to match. They are tall, fine looking youths and altogether cut quite a dashing figure. With the Scandinavians are a few older men who appear to wield authority, many of whom already have Finnish commissions sewn onto their previously plain uniforms.

The foreign volunteer movement is just getting under way. However it has great possibilities, in view of world-wide warm sympathies with Finland, of eventually proving an important and decisive item in determining the outcome of the war.

Women Confer on Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of Jewish Women; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and National Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

Members of the Cause and Cure of War Conference, which are not affiliated with the National Peace Conference are: National Women's Trade Union League; National Committee of Church Women, National Home Demonstration Council, National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union; National League of Women Voters.

The peace platform drawn up at the annual sessions at the Hotel Washington here do not bind these member organizations but are presented to their membership for approval and support.

"Choosing our direction," is the general theme of this year's deliberations, over which Miss Josephine Schain, National Chairman, will preside.

Mrs. Catt, Honorary President of the Committee, is scheduled to be a speaker at the conference banquet, along with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. William Allen Neilson.

Review of Past Year

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, will review the events of the past year at the opening session of the Conference today. Tomorrow the Conference will hear William C. Johnstone, Vera Micheles Dean, Ernesto Galarza and Clarence K. Streit, speaking, respectively, on problems of Asia, Europe, Latin America, and "Union Now."

The Conference program is designed to provide ample time for discussion among the delegates themselves. A. A. Berle, Jr., Henry L. Deimal, Jr., Warren Kelchner, Quincy Wright, Carl F. Taeusch, and other experts in various aspects of foreign relations will participate in discussions with the delegates.

Tuesday night, Dr. Harry Rudin of Yale University will speak on "The Challenge of Totalitarianism," and Robert J. Watt, member of the Governing Board of the International Labor Organization, will discuss "Social Justice Within and Among Nations."

Wednesday the delegates will turn their attention to problems of legislation pending in Congress and will discuss the reciprocal trade agreements program, the military and naval appropriations, and the question of restrictions on trade with Japan. Senator L. B. Schwellenbach will speak on "International Issues Before Congress." Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the delegates at the White House.

Several foreign women will attend the Conference this year, among them, Mrs. Cairine Wilson, member of the Senate of Canada; Kamaladevi, member of the All-India Congress, and one of the foremost women political leaders in India; Mrs. Mary Lyon Volkman, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs Overseas; and Sin Chi-huang of China.

Early U. S. Wallpaper

Plunket Fleeson of Philadelphia founded the first American wallpaper manufactory in 1739, according to the authorities of the Cooper Union Museum in New York City. The papers were sold in his shop with other wares, which included "bedticks, live geese feathers, blankets and sacking bottoms." No examples of his early wallpaper are known to be extant.

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Finns Ready to Repel Surprise Attack on Ice

By the Associated Press

Freezing of the Gulf of Finland from the Estonian to the Finnish shore has confronted Finland with the possibility of an over-ice attack from Soviet Russian bases in Estonia.

The Finns, however, declared they were well prepared to meet any such attack.

The coast, in some sections at least, has been fortified and barricaded with barbed wire. The frozen beach at Hangoe, for example, is laced with barbed wire.

Hangoe, in southernmost Finland, lies at the tip of a Gulf of Finland peninsula, 55 miles northwest of Baltiski, Soviet Russia's Estonian air base.

Swedish Fliers Help

Meanwhile, seasoned Swedish volunteer pilots in increasing numbers were aiding the Finns in harrassing the retreat of 40,000 Soviet troops.

These airmen were pitted against swarms of Soviet planes which, official Finnish sources say, had reached a total of 450 in one day.

The Russian Army on the Salla front above the Arctic Circle, however, has checked its retreat and is engaging the Finns in heavy fighting in the vicinity of Maerkaejaervi, 50 miles from the Russian border.

The Finns said Russians at Maerkaejaervi are strongly entrenched in a system of dugouts forming a semicircle west of the village. The Finns are close enough to hear the Red Army soldiers talk but are separated from them by a ridge of hills.

Lull in Air Raids

Whether because of cloudy skies or the reported counter-strokes, Finland is finding respite from aerial attacks at the moment.

The pounding from the skies had reached its height on Jan. 20 with perhaps 500 Russian planes in the air and more than 3,000 bombs dropped on cities and villages from the southern coast to the far north.

Despite the violence and extent of the raids only three civilians were said to have been killed and 35 wounded. More than 100 homes, however, were reported among the buildings destroyed.

The Abo Chamber of Commerce welcomed Frederick Dorsey Stephens, Herbert Hoover's representative for distribution of relief funds, while Abo buildings were still burning from the raid.

Hangoe Is Bombed

Hangoe, summertime resort at the tip of a Gulf of Finland peninsula, was among southern cities bombed Jan. 20. It is only 10 minutes by fast bomber from the nearest Russian air base in Estonia, across the Gulf of Finland.

The main shopping street was a mass of charred ruins, coated with ice. Fifty-six buildings had been leveled. Along the frozen bathing beach stretched a network of barbed wire. Two thousand of the town's 8,187 inhabitants clung to their residences, performing essential tasks.

For seven weeks, daylight has been marked by one air raid alarm after another. Life in cellars has become almost normal for the population.

A letup in the cold wave which had tumbled temperatures in some parts of Finland to the 50's below zero Fahrenheit was accompanied by reports of revived military activity on the Karelian Isthmus front and northeast of Lake Ladoga.

Finnish officials said Russian airmen in at least one instance carried out a night raid with the aid of parachute flares.

The officials also asserted "the Soviets continued their reckless bombardment of hospitals. Altogether three hospitals have been damaged, but the casualties are not yet determined."

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Helsingfors to London said that Finnish warplanes had bombed the big Russian naval base at Kronstadt in the Gulf of Finland.

Reuters said the Finns also had raided the Estonian port of Baltiski, where a Russian air base was established recently under the terms of a treaty between the two nations.

Sweden Prepares

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—Stockholm authorities announced that air raid precautions will be extended to digging trenches in public parks and construction of additional sand bag shelters in a number of market places.

This evidence that Sweden is taking precautions not to be caught unprepared against attack follows construction of a number of larger underground shelters, each accommodating thousands.

An order for 800,000 gas masks was placed some time ago but there has been no public distribution.

Political turmoil fostered by former Foreign Minister Rickard J. Sandler's campaign for more active assistance for Finland has quieted down. Political observers were convinced there was no immediate possibility of any change in fundamental Government policy.

Censorship à la Finland

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22 (AP)—Finnish censorship, although not notably severe, offers difficulties. All news, cabled or telephoned, must be submitted to the censor. Most troublesome of all is the hampering of communication between cities.

Foreign correspondents in Helsingsfors have difficulty in getting information from other cities, except that given out officially, because they are forbidden to telephone between cities in Finland and therefore have trouble checking any rumors or reports they may hear.

In such cases the news usually gets out first through large Scandinavian newspapers whose dispatches are relayed to the United States and other nations abroad.

Communication between Finland and the outside world so far has not been seriously affected by the war. Correspondents may use either telephone or cable. The telephone is faster and generally is used to transmit urgent news.

Coverage of the war is arranged by the larger news organizations, with some men stationed in Helsingfors, some going to the front, and some to provincial cities when the occasion arises.

Churchill Cuts Pattern for Super-War

Flanking enemy, even a thousand miles off, his long view—Attack from south urged.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Break away then, Allies. Seek new theaters. Use the sea power of Great Britain. Find the flanks of your enemy even if you have to travel a thousand miles. . . . Use surprise, use mobility, attack where none is ready to resist. Vain to sit glowering at each other in ditches; mad to crawl out of them only to be shot down!"

This was part of Winston Churchill's answer to the vital question: "How should the Allies defeat Germany?" in 1914 and 1915. Though it was not followed at the time, this policy has since been recognized as sound, and it may find application in the present war.

The opinions of Britain's energetic First Lord of the Admiralty on the conduct of the war are of great interest today because of his dominant position in naval affairs. They are particularly relevant in view of his week-end speech which, in effect, gives notice to the Allies that they cannot permit the collapse of Finland.

His Approach to War

Here is a general picture of the way Mr. Churchill might be expected to run the present war, reconstructed from the pages of his war memoirs, "The World Crisis." Though he was speaking of the World War, the timeliness of his words is easily recognized.

As the best defense of France and Great Britain against Germany, Mr. Churchill envisaged a "Maginot" line as far back as 1914. He declared that if the Germans invaded France, the French should "entrench themselves conveniently along or near their frontier, constructing a vast system of field fortifications, open and concealed, sham and real, according to every device known at that time; and in these positions they should await the first shock of the Germans," whom he felt were not strong enough for continuous storming of well-fortified positions.

Defensive or aggressive war on the Western Front is a burning issue in London and Paris today. Mr. Churchill seems to belong to the defensive school.

An 'Active Defensive'

Being convinced that Britain and France cannot break through on the Western Front until after intensive preparations that may take a year or more, he urges what is called an "active defensive" until the decisive battle can be fought.

Referring to the last war, he says:

"The question is whether it was wise policy to seek and pursue prolonged offensive . . . in order to wear down the enemy by attrition; whether instead of seeking the offensive ourselves in France, both British and French ought not consistently on all occasions to have endeavored to compel the enemy to attack."

"Suppose we—both British and French—have trained our armies behind the trench line to a high standard of flexible maneuvering efficiency; suppose we have permanently fortified with concrete and every modern device those portions of the front where we cannot retreat; suppose we have long selected and shrewdly weakened those portions where we could afford to give 12 or 18 miles of ground; suppose we lure the enemy to attack there and make great pockets and bulges in a thin and yielding front, and then, just as he thinks himself pressing on to final victory, strike with independent counter-offensive . . ., not at his fortified trench line, but at the flanks of a moving, quivering line of battle!"

Thus the enemy is steadily losing men, while the defenders save their strength "and finally offer to brave, fresh, well-trained troops the opportunities of sudden and glorious victory."

Super-Offensive

One of Mr. Churchill's fundamental theses is that Britain and France should concentrate their major effort on preparing for a super-offensive on the main front. But he feels that victory may be gained even without a great battle there, if other theaters of war can be found where their forces can gain decisive results in the interval:

Sea power, railway communications, and foreign policy, he feels, present means of finding new flanks outside the area of deadlock.

During the World War Mr. Churchill outlined the following flanking attacks, which he may consider again today:

"Two great operations, each involving the concerted action of our naval, military, and diplomatic resources, presented themselves: first, the rallying of the group of small states at the northwestern corner of Europe, thus turning the enemy's right flank, and obtaining command of the Baltic; or secondly, rallying the group of small states at the southeastern corner of Europe, striking down any ally of Germany before Germany could organize it, and establishing contact with Russia from the south.

"Of these two policies the first was clearly the more difficult and was never perhaps possible, having regard to our resources. [The war in Finland makes this alternative seem more favorable now.]

"The second, however, was not only possible but easy of accomplishment if the proper measures had been taken. . . . To unite the Balkan States was well within the scope of the naval and military resources at our disposal, after providing an ample superiority over the Germans in the North Sea and sufficient forces to defend actively the front in France."

The success of a northern flanking movement depended and depends today on the complete destruction of German naval power and the domination of the Baltic by the British fleet.

An alternative to a Scandinavian front, Mr. Churchill, believed, was decisive action in the Balkans. He pictured a Germany which could break neither the blockade by sea, nor on land in the west. Thus it was forced to the Southeast and toward Asia in the World War, both in the search for materials and man power.

The problem then is to prepare diplomatically and militarily to intercept a German push to the Southeast. Mr. Churchill has always insisted on the importance of the Balkan front. In 1915 as First Lord of the Admiralty he urged the Dardanelles campaign to the utmost. Its failure he lays at the door of indecisive action on the part of military leaders and diplomats. Looking backward, he says:

"If in February, 1915, or possibly after the Turkish declaration of war in November, 1914, the British, French, and Russian governments could have agreed on a common policy in the Balkans—and had sent plenipotentiaries of the highest order to the Balkan peninsula to negotiate on a clear, firm basis with each and all of these states, a uniform coherent action could have been devised and enforced with measureless benefits to all concerned."

The British and French governments have thus far in the present war met Mr. Churchill's requirements. The explicit pledges of military aid to Turkey, Rumania, and Greece, given during 1939, will prevent any useless diplomatic wrangling. Also, stationing over 300,000 allied troops in Syria and Egypt insures prompt military action. In this field at least Mr. Churchill will have his way even if he cannot have the last word.

Warding Off the Dark Ages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Jan. 22

The most direct declaration by a high British official that the Allies cannot afford to let Finland fight a losing battle, was contained in the week-end address of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In addition to his warning that civilization may be set back 2,000 years if the Finns lose, Mr. Churchill issued a plea to the little neutral nations to "do their duty" in accord with the League Covenant and to "stand together" with the British and French.

Key points from Mr. Churchill's address follow:

Finland: "Finland, sublime in the jaws of peril, shows what free men can do. The service rendered by Finland to mankind is magnificent. They have exposed for all the world to see the military incapacity of the Red Army and the Red Air Force. Many illusions about Soviet Russia have been dispelled in these fierce weeks of fighting in the Arctic Circle. Everyone can see how Communism rots the soul of a nation, how it makes it abject and hungry in peace, and proves it base and abominable in war.

"We cannot tell what the fate of Finland may be, but no more mournful spectacle could be presented to what is left of civilized mankind than that this splendid northern race should be at last worn down and reduced to a servitude worse than death by the dull, brutish force of overwhelming numbers. If the light of freedom which still burns so brightly in the frozen North should be finally quenched, it might well herald a return to the Dark Ages, when every vestige of human progress during 2,000 years would be engulfed."

The Neutrals: "They comfort themselves that the Allies will win. Each one hopes that the storm will pass before his turn comes to be devoured. But I greatly fear that the storm will not pass. It will rage and it will roar even more loudly, even more widely. It will spread to the south. It will spread to the north.

"There is no chance of a speedy end except through united action. . . . If, wearying of the struggle [Britain and France] were to make a shameful peace, nothing would remain for the smaller states of Europe with their shipping and possessions but to be divided between opposite, though similar, barbarisms of Nazidom and Bolshevism.

"What would happen if all the neutral nations I have mentioned and some others I have not mentioned were to do their duty in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and stand with the French and British against the aggression and wrong?"

The U-boat Campaign: "It seems pretty certain tonight that half the U-boats with which Germany began the war have been sunk and that their new building has fallen far behind what we expected.

"Our faithful air fleet detector smells them out in the depths of the sea, and with the potent aid of the Royal Air Forces I do not doubt that we shall break their strength and break their purpose."

Surface Raiders: "Here we are tonight, after nearly five months of all they can do against us on the seas, with the first U-boat campaign for the time being utterly broken, with the mining menace in good control, with our shipping virtually undiminished, with all the oceans of the world free from surface raiders.

"It is true that the Deutschland escaped the clutch of our cruisers by the skin of her teeth, but the Spee (the sunken German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee) still sticks up in Montevideo Harbor as a grizzly monument and as a measure of the fate in store for any Nazi warship which dares to show its face on the waters."

Numbers and Morale: "Numbers do not daunt us, and judged even by the size of numbers we have nothing to fear once the British Nation brings all its efforts into line with the great French effort. We already see many physical and psychological signs of disintegration. . . . We see the hesitancy of differing counsels . . . and we are resolved to keep nothing back from the common cause. The great cities of Warsaw, of Prague, of Vienna may banish despair, even in the midst of their agony. Their liberation is sure. The day will come when the joy bells will ring again throughout Europe and when victorious nations, masters not only of their foes but of themselves, will plan and build in justice."

Reich to 'Manage' 'Enemy' Property

BERLIN (AP)—The Cabinet Council for National Defense issued a decree Jan. 20 regulating the handling of enemy property in Greater Germany, including the incorporated Polish territory.

The Council acted shortly after the official law gazette announced that Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Supreme War Economic Authority, had decreed on Jan. 15 the confiscation of the entire property of the former Polish State.

The Council decree provides for reporting enemy property, prohibits its disposal, and appoints an administrator to maintain the property and a commissioner to handle it.

The commissioner will direct administration of businesses which are under "enemy control."

Burma Censorship

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 22 (AP)—Censorship was imposed Jan. 18 on the Burmese-owned tri-weekly newspaper New Burma, alleged by British authorities to have reproduced German propaganda despite previous warning.

The proceeding was the first against any newspaper under the defense of Burma regulations.

U. S. Seen as Only Hope for Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The relief of Finland, both economic and military, must, in the main, come from America, and meanwhile the American people are responding, in so far as civilian relief is concerned, with their traditional bounty, according to reports made public here today.

Correspondence from foreign news sources summarized by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declares that Britain is not in a position to help Finland greatly, because it needs all the war material it can produce, but, more important still, because the consensus there is that British intervention in support of the Finns would "almost certainly precipitate an immediate and direct intervention by Germany in all the Scandinavian countries."

"Should the Germans have access to those countries as a theater of war, they would have gained a great advantage," Dr. Butler's summary, released for publication here today, continues. "Moreover, the Germans are dependent in large measure upon the Swedish ore mines, and they covet an opportunity to control them absolutely."

Joint Action Likely

Dr. Butler's correspondents hold that another point for the democracies to consider is the consensus that direct intervention by Britain in the Scandinavian countries might hasten joint action there by Germans and Russians, while, on the other hand, Sweden "will almost certainly fall also under German control" if Finland falls.

"There is one factor in Finland's favor, and that is the spirit of her people. The Finns are a very self-reliant and wisely governed race, hardly influenced at all by Communism. On the other hand, the Russians, although they have large numbers and wealth, show little skill or enthusiasm in their politics and war operations. It is certain, however, that if the Finns are to redress the overwhelming superiority of Russian manpower and resources, they will need more than courage. They will have to get active support from other countries. Without that help, Finland cannot hold out for much more than 10 weeks. Her present supplies in food and armaments are very low and will, in all probability, be exhausted when weather conditions so alter, as they will in a few weeks, as to favor an overwhelming offensive

No Declared War

"The point is made in Europe that the United States neutrality legislation should not prevent aid to Finland, because, technically, Russia has insisted that she is not at war with Finland. The real problem, however, is not a technical point of law, but whether the United States, whose interests are not apparently engaged at the moment, will let Finland have essential war material. If so, there is only one way in which she can pay for it. That is by long-term credit and at a price not greatly increased because of her urgent need."

Support of the reports to Dr. Butler regarding military assistance to the Finns was contained in an address by Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister in Washington, speaking in Philadelphia, Jan. 20, and at a meeting of White Russians and Finnish sympathizers in Palm Garden Hall here Jan. 21.

Neither Mr. Procope nor speakers at Palm Garden Hall knew of the Butler reports, however, but all emphasized the importance of military aid in the way of munitions, with Capt. Boris Sergivisky, Russian World War flier and for several years a leading test pilot in this country, coming out strongly for a White Russian contingent on the Finnish front lines.

Armament Needed

Mr. Procope stressed that aid for Finnish civilians from private sources, however generous, would not save the Baltic Republic, but that aid that "goes beyond the generosity and charity of private individuals," was required.

"We have shown we can defend our country and resist aggression," he said, "and we can do so further on provided we get adequate materials and financial help from abroad."

These were, above all, "airplanes, shot and shell, rifles and guns, and money to buy them, to continue to hold the gates of civilization against the communistic Asiatic hordes," Mr. Procope added.

Other speakers at the Palm Garden meeting included Kaarlo Edvin Kuusamo, Finnish Consul General in New York, and Igor Sikorsky, Chairman of the Committee for Russian-Finnish Co-operation in the fight against Communism, which sponsored the meeting. Resolutions were adopted urging maximum material and moral aid to Finland, an embargo on Russian products, and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

Solidly behind the relief drive are the Nation's industrialists, who have pledged themselves to raise America's second $1,000,000 for the Finns, following Mr. Hoover's report that the Fund had gone over the top with its first $1,000,000 in cash and pledges, of which $600,000 has gone abroad.

South America's Finnish Sympathy Precludes Recognition of Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The "David and Goliath" struggle between Finland and Russia continues to arouse the practical sympathy of South America for the youthful hero in this episode of Soviet aggression. Three examples can be quoted to illustrate the variety of assistance from this sphere of sympathetic small nations.

Chile, through the Chamber of Deputies, has signified its readiness to receive refugee Finnish colonists, if the worst materializes. Argentina has placed 50,000 tons of wheat at Finland's disposal, to pay how and when it likes. Women of Ecuador have organized collections and work organizations to supply some prime requirements.

Urgent South American interest was evinced in the case of Finland from the very commencement of the Russian attack. It was Argentina, supported by neighbors who continue at Geneva, which forced the expulsion of Russia from the League of Nations. The River Plate Republic was given full diplomatic honors by its neighbors for its well-timed and vigorous leadership. It saved what is left of the South American front at Geneva.

The first important continental reaction to the Russian aggression is the disappearance of all expressions of communistic pacifism, especially from the anti-imperialist league with which South America abounds. Socialist parties have had to revise their foreign policies. In Chile, nothing is now heard of a former demand that diplomatic relations be established with Moscow.

Finland's successful appeal to Geneva—and South America's part in securing that success—brought forth an Argentine suggestion that the League be employed today to unify the cause of European reconstruction. The newspaper La Prensa believed that Great Britain and France could do much toward this. There was a grave fear, it said, that Europe would divide into different fronts devoid of all connection and synchronization.

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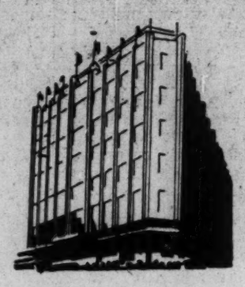

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The Home Forum

Left Behind

THE LONG VACATION is usually a timeless period. Days, weeks, two months seem to float in the void of eternity, shining in the sun, odorous with summer rain and mown grass. Gardens, as well as men and boys, grow lazy. Flowers open in a leisurely way, and remain so until they grow shabby with the shabbiness that overtakes an idle creature. Nothing comes to an end. Each day merges into the next, handing over a few stars, or a moment of moonlight. "And no birds sing."

But this year it was not like that. Europe turned over in its summer sleep, disturbed by an unpleasant nightmare, and suddenly the long vacation broke. People rushed back from their lotus-eating in the south of France and the Italian lakes; and, at home in England, the population organized itself like an army and marshaled its transport. Villages, occupied with hordes of children from the cities; the blackberries disappeared unripe from the hedgerows, and the hazelnuts were prematurely consumed.

* * *

My companion and I were, of course, affected, since we are responsible for a number of urchins. And the youngest of those urchins being of the male persuasion, there was, of course, the inevitable piebald mouse who lived in a home-made cage.

I put it in the past tense, because during the vacation that mouse did not mean much to me. I noticed it vaguely, and was benevolently but vaguely interested day by day as I watched the urchin cleaning out the two compartments, putting a fresh bundle of hay in the one, clean water and oats in the other. I even mildly shuddered as I watched him take it in his hands, murmur to it his childhood secrets of affection and tenderness. I preferred not to think of the reality of handling a mouse; the wriggle, the *rodency* of it!

* * *

But, with the making and breaking of nations suddenly become manifest again, I had to reorganize my attitude toward that mouse. It happened that evening at the end of August, when the urchin was having his bath. He always made a long process of it, being amphibious by nature. Any quantity of water over five gallons causes him to linger and to yearn. He collects aquatic toys, special inventions requiring hydraulic force, rubber oddities, bits of tubing and pipes, and sets them round the rim of the bath. There he will occupy himself until the water is cold and he is sitting shivering in it. Unless, that is, a heartless adult drives him out to the warm towel and the cosy pajamas.

That particular night was no exception. He had been playing for almost the fully permitted time, and his mother was about to haul him out when the telephone rang. It was a message from the school, two hundred miles away, to say that, as the London children were being evacuated, the urchin was to be sent back at once to school which was being reopened three weeks in advance. He was to go *that night* to a house in the home counties, where arrangements had been made to take a number by car next morning.

* * *

So the urchin, bewildered and protesting, was snatched out of the bath, rubbed down, and dressed again. A suitcase of his immediate necessities was packed, and within half-an-hour he was out of the house. But not without distress. Now distress is an unusual thing with him, and I tried urgently to discover what special element of this general outrage was upsetting him. For, with a child, it is always some particular little detail that is the outstanding joy or agony.

At first he was too much upset to be coherent; but gradually, as I drove him through the summer evening out of London, he managed to confide the secret grief to me. It was the mouse. And who would look after it when he was not there? People would forget it, and it would starve, or get lost.

* * *

A certain chill seized my heart. But I had to face the situation. The urchin was really in trouble, and I could not fail him. I drew a deep breath and said: "Leave him to me, son. I'll feed him, and clean his cage, and see that he comes to no harm." I was rewarded by a shrewd look of appraisal which penetrated the depths of my character. Then he accepted. "All right. Thanks, Daddy," he said. The tears ceased gradually, and some color came back to the peaked little face. I felt braver, too.

When I got back to London that night, late, and shaken by the effort of coping with the new conditions imposed by the blackout, I went up to the urchin's bedroom. It was oddly silent. His mother had gone to bed, but I heard her call. I did not reply. I was listening to a tiny rustle. It was the mouse rubbing his paws against the glass of his cage. He was indignant. Something had been forgotten, something which should have been done hours ago, before the urchin settled down for the night. The mouse had not been given his few minutes of liberty, during which he was accustomed to run up the sleeves of the urchin's pajamas and emerge on his shoulder, to tickle his neck with an invisible whisker.

* * *

I knew this had to be done. And I did it. I switched on the dimmed light, opened the cage, and made microscopic noises between my dry lips. Two bright beads peered up at me, like the eyes of a granny in a fairytale. I stooped down to the level of the tyrant, and saw his pink mouth muttering something which I tried in vain to translate. Then I put out my hand.

The result was panic. I saw the piebald body shudder like a jelly; a convulsive wave passing through it from head to tail, as though it were boneless. Then, in a flash, it fled back to safety. But custom got the better of fear. A moment later that pink snout poked out again, and once more I tried to imitate the miniature language. I must have conveyed something to him, some measure of reassurance; for cautiously, with several pauses for more shuddering and over-shoulder glances at the safety of the cage, he emerged and approached my waiting hand.

* * *

It was now my turn to fear. I felt a cold perspiration break out on my forehead, but I dared not move to wipe it away. My arm trembled; and only by an effort of will, and the recalling of my promise, could I control the muscles which were soon to become a bridge for the amusement of this monster.

He came nearer. My finger twitched, and he darted back: but not all the way back. He advanced again. And this time I was master of myself. My fingertip was firm, a safe step. He sniffed at it, drawing up his lip and exposing a tiny gleam of ivory which scratched at my skin.

The effect was that of a hundred thousand volts. I felt the whole of my flesh creep. My bones melted. But I thought of that white little face in the car, and the look of doubtful inquiry from the trouble-darkened eyes. "No!" I admonished myself; "hold it! hold it!" And I did.

* * *

Horatius on the bridge, Nelson at the Nile, could not have felt more master of himself than I did at that moment of conquest.

And, like all conquests by mind over matter, it was followed by a revelation of unexampled happiness.

The mouse accepted me. Why? Did he have some means of discovering that this new, distressingly large paw was a relative of the small, familiar one? It may be so. There is a mystery in that. But instantly, as soon as he had mounted into my palm and sniffed around it, he gave up his shuddering and shyness and stared boldly up into my eyes, lifting his little nose, showing his teeth in a grin, and flicking his whiskers. Then, before I could draw an easy breath again, he was up my arm and snuggling, flirting at my neck. He was so close to my ear that I heard the champing of his jaws as he chattered with excitement.

* * *

My companion called again, anxious to learn how the urchin had fared. "I shan't be a moment," I whispered, with one of those long-distance whispers of people who are torn between two allegiances.

And a quarter of an hour later she called again.

RICHARD CHURCH

Old Myth

Midas, finger-tipped with frost,
Turns to stone the brook we crossed,
And the springing well is flint,
And the flat path holds no print
Of those deer hoofs that we found
Summer long in mossy ground.

Icy circles glitter where
Trickles from the swamp stream were,
Bright as silver, waters stand
In the marshy pasture land,
And the haystacks, mounded white,
Show who passed them in the night.

But the gale blows far and high
Clouds like kites across the sky,
And the tall trees, bare and thinned,
Toss their branches in the wind,
Out beyond the icy clutch
Of that winter Midas-touch.

SARA KING CARLETON

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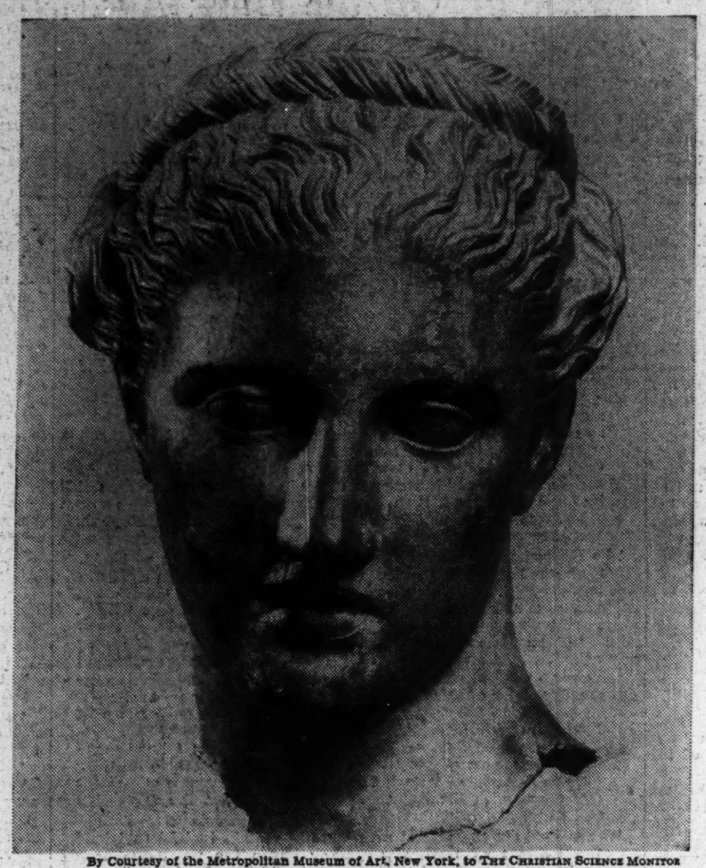

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRONZE HEAD FROM PERINTHOS

THIS BRONZE HEAD from ancient Greece was probably made in the third century B. C., in what is known as the Hellenistic period. The sculpture was found about forty years ago at Perinthos in Thrace, and eventually came into possession of the National Museum at Athens. With four other classical pieces, it was sent for display in the Greek Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Now all five pieces are on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum where they will probably remain until more settled conditions prevail in Europe.

I Join the Rhine Maidens

IT WAS TO Paris that, as young girls, we were sent to be "polished." And the months we spent in the French capital were delightful. Education, sugar-coated and taken in moderate doses, was the order of each day. Many of us went out to individual classes; and I, for what reason I cannot recall, took lessons on the guitar with a professor whose studio was in the Paris Opera House. Twice a week I passed through the magic portal, labeled "Stage Door," feeling as if at the very least I was Emmy Destin.

As I made my way to the master's studio, I had many enthralling glimpses back stage. On one morning in particular, I was fortunate. After I had finished my lesson and was going out, I noticed several oddly attired ladies, and these I recognized to be Rhine Maidens. The temptation to follow them was too strong to resist; and soon I found myself in the wings, peering on to the huge stage, which was lavishly set for the opera "Rheingold." Then, from my point of vantage, I had the thrill of watching the Rhine Maidens rehearse their under-water swimming act. Pulleys were hitched to the back of their shoulders and to their ankles, after which they were released like balloons. Away they soared, up and down, and with a sweeping motion across the stage, moving their arms as if swimming and singing at the same time. So engrossed was I that I had completely forgotten I had no business to be there, until I was startled by a voice saying: "Eh bien, que faites-vous la?" I explained meekly that I was watching. "Ah, c'est la demoiselle Anglaise!" the voice said. "Voulez-vous monter?" and the mechanic pointed to the cables, now disengaged.

Without hesitation, I stepped forward. Wings were hitched to my shoulders, when away I sailed, to and fro, up and down, with the great dark vault of the auditorium yawning before me. I was given a far more drastic flight than that enjoyed by the Rhine Maidens. It seemed as if the mechanic hoped by sheer violence to cure me of any romantic illusions I might have been entertaining. I enjoyed the experience thoroughly and thought it quite worth the martyrdom of the guitar lessons. These, incidentally, came to a sudden end when one day Massenet came into the room and sat down to listen. That was too much for me. I firmly insisted upon giving up the guitar!

A. C.

The Voice of the Violin In the Desert

THE CARAVANSERAI was composed of numbers of small houses with square flat roofs, having the steps leading thereto on the outside of the house. A caravan of camels, also traveling to Teheran, were encamped for the night about forty feet away. The cameleers had built a campfire and were seated in a semicircle round it, cooking their evening meal. There were masses of recumbent beasts and bales of merchandise scattered about in picturesque confusion. In the light of their campfire they made a charming picture.

We had supper together, the sixteen passengers and the five chauffeurs of the convoy, and then we were distributed upon the various housetops. Being the only unattached lady in the party, I was given a housetop to myself. The hour was late when we dispersed for the night, and I mounted the steps with the violin tucked under my arm.

It was one of those desert nights so serene and luminous, when the moon rides high in the heavens and robs one of sleep. Sweet balmy night breezes floated across my roof like a draught from a fan. . . .

Presently the camp was still and I had the night to myself. With the violin muted almost to a whisper, I played to my heart's content, in the midst of the profound silence and the wide expanse which surrounded me. . . .

There in the desert in that vast expanse which was without roads, without inhabitants, except those who dwell in taut canvas tents, I played Schubert's compositions, Chopin's nocturnes . . . and other things that I love. When a mood of sadness began to creep over me, I changed to the Hungarian dances of Brahms—no one could be sad while playing their wild themes.

I looked up at the sky as I tuned a string, and saw the Star of the East shining there in the heavens like a solitaire in the heart of the night. I saw the desert in the moonlight, transformed and transfigured as if by magic, while the violin answered the whisper of the night breeze like the tones of falling water.—From "Camel-Bells of Baghdad," by JANET MILLER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Child Washed

I have seen the sun come up
as the shining wonder in children's eyes.
I have seen the round hills cup
it going down as a child that lies

a bit in dreams before it goes
deeply to rest. When the light went clear
through the deep valley, morning rose
and stole down the stairway of daytime near

the bed of slumber. Washed as a child,
I have seen the day start out,
through the laughing street and the risen wild,
to see what the fresh hours were about.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Improving Our Environment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS SAID (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." Therefore, harmony, satisfaction, contentment, and peace are present for individual realization at all times. In Christian Science one finds that thoughts of fear, sin, and discouragement produce inharmony, while spiritual understanding expresses itself in harmony and success.

Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 167), "Our proportionate admission of the claims of good or of evil determines the harmony of our existence,—our health, our longevity, and our Christianity." Thus it is evident that what we admit to be true has a marked effect upon our daily experience. The belief that evil is real and powerful may manifest itself in differing forms of discord in our various activities. But if, in the light of Christian Science, we know that evil has no intelligence or authority, because God, good, is omnipotent and omniscient, we are enabled to supplant discord in human experience with harmony and joy. Christian Science teaches the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil, with its false claim to influence and power.

Spiritual understanding is the only effective remedy for erroneous beliefs, since it reveals Mind to be the one true basis for happiness and harmony. The best assurance for maintaining a desirable environment is a consciousness filled with goodness, love, justice—a consciousness imbued with the conviction that "all things work together for good to them that love God" (Romans 8:28). The consciousness of the allness—the omnipresence—of divine Love affords an effective defense against all manner of erroneous suggestion.

Christ Jesus said (John 14:2), "In my Father's house are many mansions." Man, as the idea of God, lives and moves in Mind, the infinite divine consciousness, wherein are only harmony and goodness. Our true selfhood is ever aware of kindness, compassion, peace, health, perfection. God's image and likeness knows no other state of being than that of perpetual harmony. Health, harmony, happiness are attained by spiritualizing individual human consciousness. We should always resist the temptation to believe that we are unable to accomplish a worthy task because of environment, conditions, or unjust opposition. All we need to do is to accept the fact that, as the children of God, omnipotent, infinite Truth, we are endowed with unlimited spiritual capacity. Then we shall begin to express the wisdom and strength necessary to achievement. Consistent harmony and success can be won only as we constantly reason from the basis of Spirit.

As we look at existence from the spiritual point of view, we find joy, beauty, and bliss made manifest in our present experience. If we believe ourselves to be material and separated from divine Principle, the goal we desire seems remote and even unattainable. But when we grasp the fact, even faintly, that true selfhood is at one with God, Love, and has no taint of materiality and mortality, the outlook brightens and we find heaven at hand. Mrs. Eddy avers (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160): "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." He who is conscious of the presence of divine power sees as unreal any sense of a disagreeable or cramped environment.

The song of the bird, the beauty of the flower, the sky, the sunlight, all speak to the human heart of peace. Why? Because they lift our thought above the drab outlook of material sense to the contemplation of these symbols of divine goodness. Then, how much more should the Science of Christ, when understood and applied, increase our peace and joy, and promote harmony and success in all worthy enterprises! The only possible way we have of experiencing real and stable happiness and peace is through spiritual thinking, which recognizes the presence and allness of inexhaustible Love. There is but one really satisfying way to improve our environment, and that is by eliminating evil from our thinking, by banishing envy, fear, selfishness, and hatred. The purified consciousness finds concord and bliss where material sense suggests discord and woe.

When we realize that God is omnipresent, we know that evil cannot prevent us from proving the perfection of man, God's likeness. No claim of evil can interfere with our demonstration of goodness, blessedness, and harmony. If harmony does not seem to be present, we need to draw closer to God, and cling more firmly to His allness and goodness. In proportion to our realization of God's all-inclusiveness, and of man's likeness to Soul, will good come into our human experience. Let us accept wholeheartedly the fact that good is infinite, and that error cannot prevent our recognition of the fact. Then the loveliness of creation will unfold before our spiritualized vision, and our present experience will be filled with opportunities for good, friendship, and righteousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (Λουκᾶς 17:21), "ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστίν." Ἑπομένως, ἡ ἁρμονία, ἡ ἱκανοποίησις, ἡ εὐχαρίστησις καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη εἶναι παροῦσαι διὰ νὰ τὰς πραγματοποιήσῃ ἕκαστος ἀτομικῶς ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ. Εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην παρατηρεῖ κανεὶς ὅτι σκέψεις φόβου, ἁμαρτίας, καὶ ἀποθαρρύνσεως παράγουν δυσαρμονίαν, ἐνῶ ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις ἐκφράζει ἑαυτὴν εἰς ἁρμονίαν καὶ ἐπιτυχίαν.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 167), "Ἡ ἀναλογία καθ' ἣν παραδεχόμεθα τὰς ἀξιώσεις τοῦ καλοῦ ἢ τοῦ κακοῦ ἀποφασίζει περὶ τῆς ἁρμονίας τῆς ὑπάρξεώς μας,—περὶ τῆς ὑγείας μας, τῆς μακροβιότητός μας, καὶ τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ μας." Τοιουτοτρόπως εἶναι προφανὲς ὅτι αὐτὸ πού παραδεχόμεθα ὡς ἀληθὲς ἐκδηλώνεται εὐδιακρίτως εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν μας πεῖραν. Ἡ δοξασία ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι πραγματικὸν καὶ ἰσχυρὸν μπορεῖ νὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ ὑπὸ διαφόρους μορφὰς δυσαρμονίας εἰς τὴν ποικίλην μας δρᾶσιν. Ἐὰν ὅμως, ἐν τῷ φωτὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει οὔτε νοημοσύνην οὔτε ἐξουσίαν, ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεός, τὸ καλόν, εἶναι παντοδύναμος, καθιστάμεθα ἱκανοὶ νὰ βγάλωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν τὴν δυσαρμονίαν καὶ νὰ βάλωμεν ἀντ'αὐτῆς ἁρμονίαν καὶ χαράν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, καὶ κατὰ συνέπειαν τὸ μηδὲν τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ τῆς ψευδοῦς του ἀξιώσεως ὅτι ἔχει ἐπιρροὴν καὶ δύναμιν.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις εἶναι τὸ μόνον ἀποτελεσματικὸν φάρμακον κατὰ τῶν ἀπατηλῶν δοξασιῶν, ἀφοῦ ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ὁ Νοῦς εἶναι ἡ μόνη ἀληθινὴ βάσις τῆς εὐτυχίας καὶ τῆς ἁρμονίας. Ἡ μόνη βεβαιότης διατηρήσεως ἑνὸς ἐπιθυμητοῦ περιβάλλοντος εἶναι μία συνείδησις γεμάτη μὲ καλωσύνην, ἀγάπην, δικαιοσύνην—μία συνείδησις διαποτισμένη μὲ τὴν πεποίθησιν ὅτι "τοῖς ἀγαπῶσι τὸν Θεὸν πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθόν" (πρὸς Ῥωμαίους 8:28). Ἡ συνείδησις τῆς ὁλότητος—τῆς πανταχοῦ-παρουσίας—τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικὴ ὑπεράσπισις κατὰ παντὸς εἴδους ἀπατηλῆς ὑποβολῆς.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (Ἰωάννης 14:2), "ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ πατρός μου μοναὶ πολλαί εἰσίν." Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὡς ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ζῇ καὶ κινεῖται εἰς τὸν Νοῦν, εἰς τὴν ἄπειρον θείαν συνείδησιν, ὅπου ὑπάρχει μόνον ἁρμονία καὶ καλωσύνη. Ὁ ἀληθινός μας ἑαυτὸς γνωρίζει πάντοτε φιλοφροσύνην, συμπάθειαν, εἰρήνην, ὑγείαν, τελειότητα. Ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν γνωρίζει ἄλλην κατάστασιν ὑπάρξεως πλὴν τῆς καταστάσεως διηνεκοῦς ἁρμονίας. Ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ ἁρμονία, ἡ εὐτυχία ἐπιτυγχάνονται ἀπὸ πνευματοποιοῦσαν ἀτομικὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν. Θά ἔπρεπε πάντοτε νὰ ἀνθιστάμεθα εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν τοῦ νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὅτι εἴμεθα ἀνίκανοι νὰ κατορθώσωμεν ἕνα ἀξιόλογον ἔργον λόγῳ περιβάλλοντος, ὅρων, ἢ ἀδίκου ἐναντιώσεως. Πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεται νὰ κάμωμεν εἶναι νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι, ὡς τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς παντοδυνάμου, ἀπείρου Ἀληθείας, προικιζόμεθα μὲ ἀπεριόριστον πνευματικὴν ἱκανότητα. Τότε θὰ ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ ἐκφράζωμεν τὴν ἀναγκαιοῦσαν διὰ τὸ ἔργον σοφίαν καὶ ἰσχύν. Σταθερὰ ἁρμονία καὶ ἐπιτυχία μποροῦν νὰ ἀποκτηθοῦν μόνον ἐφόσον βασίζωμεν σταθερῶς τοὺς συλλογισμούς μας ἐπὶ τοῦ Πνεύματος.

Ἐφόσον ἀτενίζωμεν εἰς τὴν ὕπαρξιν ἀπὸ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀπόψεως, βλέπομεν νὰ ἐκδηλώνωνται εἰς τὴν ὡρινήν μας πεῖραν χαρά, ὡραιότης, καὶ εὐδαιμονία. Ἐὰν πιστεύωμεν ὅτι εἴμεθα ὑλικοὶ καὶ χωρισμένοι ἀπὸ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, ὁ σκοπὸς εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ φθάσωμεν φαίνεται ἀπομεμακρυσμένος καὶ σχεδὸν ἀνεπίτευκτος. Ἀλλὰ ὅταν συλλάβωμεν τὸ γεγονὸς, ἔστω καὶ ἀμυδρῶς, ὅτι ὁ ἀληθινὸς ἑαυτός μας εἶναι ἕνα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν Ἀγάπην, καὶ δὲν ἔχει κηλίδα ὑλικότητος καὶ θνητότητος, ἡ ἄποψις λαμπρύνεται καὶ εὑρίσκομεν τὸν οὐρανὸν πρόχειρον. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἰσχυρίζεται (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ποικίλα, σ. 160): "Τὸ νὰ ζῇ κανεὶς κατὰ τρόπον ὥστε νὰ κρατῇ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν εἰς σταθερὰν σχέσιν μὲ τὸ θεῖον, τὸ πνευματικὸν, καὶ τὸ αἰώνιον, εἶναι νὰ ἀτομικεύῃ ἄπειρον δύναμιν· καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη." "Ὅστις ἔχει συνείδησιν τῆς παρουσίας τῆς θείας δυνάμεως βλέπει ὡς μὴ πραγματικὴν πᾶσαν αἴσθησιν ἑνὸς δυσαρέστου ἢ στενοχώρου περιβάλλοντος.

Τὸ τραγούδι τοῦ πουλιοῦ, ἡ ὡραιότης τοῦ ἄνθους, ὁ οὐρανός, τὸ ἡλιόφως, ὅλα ὁμιλοῦν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην καρδίαν περὶ εἰρήνης. Διατί; Ἐπειδὴ ὑψώνουν τὴν σκέψιν μας ὑπεράνω τῆς μονοτόνου θέας τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως πρὸς τὴν θεώρησιν τῶν συμβόλων αὐτῶν τῆς θείας καλωσύνης. Πόσον μᾶλλον, λοιπὸν ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐννοουμένη καὶ ἐφαρμοζομένη, θὰ ηὔξανε τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ τὴν χαράν μας, καὶ θὰ ἔφερεν αὔξουσαν ἁρμονίαν καὶ ἐπιτυχίαν εἰς πᾶσαν ἔντιμον ἐπιχείρησιν! Ὁ μόνος δυνατὸς τρόπος νὰ ἀπολαύσωμεν πραγματικὴν καὶ σταθερὰν εὐτυχίαν καὶ εἰρήνην εἶναι νὰ σκεπτώμεθα πνευματικῶς, διότι τὸ πνευματικῶς σκέπτεσθαι ἀναγνωρίζει τὴν παρουσίαν καὶ τὴν ὁλότητα τῆς ἀνεξαντλήτου Ἀγάπης. Ὑπάρχει μόνον ἕνας πράγματι ἱκανοποιητικὸς τρόπος νὰ βελτιώσωμεν τὸ περιβάλλον μας, καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι νὰ ἐκβάλωμεν τὸ κακὸν ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν μας, νὰ ἐξοστρακίσωμεν τὸν φθόνον, τὸν φόβον, τὴν ἰδιοτέλειαν, καὶ τὸ μῖσος. Ἡ ἐξαγνισμένη συνείδησις εὑρίσκει συμφωνίαν καὶ εὐδαιμονίαν ἐκεῖ ὅπου ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις ὑποβάλλει διαφωνίαν καὶ συμφοράν.

Ὅταν ἐννοήσωμεν καλὰ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρών, ξεύρομεν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ μᾶς ἐμποδίσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν τελειότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῆς ὁμοιώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καμμία ἀξίωσις τοῦ κακοῦ δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἐπέμβῃ διὰ νὰ μᾶς ἐμποδίσῃ νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν καλωσύνην, εὐδαιμονίαν, καὶ ἁρμονίαν. Ἐὰν ἡ ἁρμονία δὲν φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι παροῦσα, χρειάζεται νὰ πλησιάσωμεν περισσότερον πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ νὰ προσκοληθῶμεν στερεώτερον εἰς τὴν ὁλότητα καὶ τὴν καλωσύνην Του. Τὸ καλὸν θὰ ἔλθῃ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην μας πεῖραν ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν ὑφ'ἡμῶν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς παν-περιεκτικότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς ὁμοιότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὴν Ψυχήν. Ἂς παραδεχθῶμεν ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι ἄπειρον, καὶ ὅτι ἡ πλάνη δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ μᾶς ἐμποδίσῃ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο. Τότε ἡ ἐρασμιότης τῆς δημιουργίας θὰ ἀναπτυχθῇ ἐνώπιον τῆς πνευματοποιημένης δράσεώς μας, καὶ ἡ τωρινὴ μας πεῖρα θὰ γεμίσῃ ἀπὸ εὐκαιρίας διὰ καλόν, φιλίαν, καὶ δικαιοσύνην.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940

Cra-a-ck! Watch It Go-Whiz!

Technology experts in experiments find it travels at a speed of about mile a minute.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Casting about for new fields to conquer with modern high speed photography, Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicists turned their attention to learning how fast a crack spreads when a hammer strikes a pane of glass. Photographs showed that glass cracks travel at a speed of nearly 60 miles an hour, or a mile a minute.

* * *

United States censorship or pocketbook restrictions have apparently thrown that group of energetic news hawks who cover Boston's Federal building into the arms of the isolationist bloc.

Secluded in their press room on the twelfth floor of the 22-story building in Post Office Square, the newsmen are without a telephone for inter-office communications. The phone was the only line of communication between the press room and the Government's bureaus and agencies.

Attributed in some quarters to a "secret" bulletin from Washington restricting local releases of news by Federal departments, removal of the telephone is also believed by others to be part of a balance-the-budget drive.

* * *

Did the blankets on your bed feel especially heavy the other night when temperature scurried to zero and the mercury froze there all night? How would you like a blanket that really weighs a ton? Silviculturists estimate the blanket of leaves covering a hardwood forest floor during the winter weighs just about that much per acre.

* * *

Harry S. Morehouse of Boston, son of Captain Morehouse of the brig Dei Gratia out of Bear River, Nova Scotia, went down to New York the other day to the Columbia Broadcasting System studios. There, on the "We, the People" program, he told how as a boy he used to listen as his father read pages from his ship's log telling of the day the famous Marie Celeste sailed by with all sails set, a fire in the galley stove, breakfast still warm on the table—and not a man on board.

All sorts of theories have been advanced as a solution of the mystery, he said, but the log shows that Captain Morehouse, on boarding the ship, found one of the hatches had been blown to splinters over a hold full of barrels of alcohol—one of which had somehow been 'gnited and exploded.

* * *

Astronomically, 1940 is scheduled to be a special year among several thousand. In February six planets will be grouped in the western sky, a phenomenon you may see but which will not appear again for several generations. Dr. Frank Hogg at David Dunlap Observatory says only once in several thousand years are six planets gathered in the same region of the skies. Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mars and Uranus will be visible. On April 7 comes an annular eclipse of the sun (one in which the moon is so far from the earth it does not cover the entire disk). It will be visible across Southern California, northern Mexico and the western Gulf States. On Oct. 1, there will be a total solar eclipse, but a trip to northern South America or southern Africa will be necessary to see it. On Nov. 11 Mercury will be seen crossing the sun's disk. A similar transit took place in 1927, but such an event will not occur again until 1952. Several important meteor showers are also scheduled. Come one, come all. Bring your telescope. Curtain times to be announced later.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder Tuesday; continued cold through Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 20; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent light snow and colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and colder; continued cold Wednesday and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with intermittent snow in west portion; colder Tuesday; continued cold Wednesday and Thursday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday; continued cold Wednesday and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west or northwest winds over south portion and moderate northwest over north portion, with broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Another cold week but with some probability of more moderate temperature latter part of week. No precipitation of consequence indicated until near end of week, but there will be frequent light snows, especially in the interior and at higher elevations.

Official Temperatures

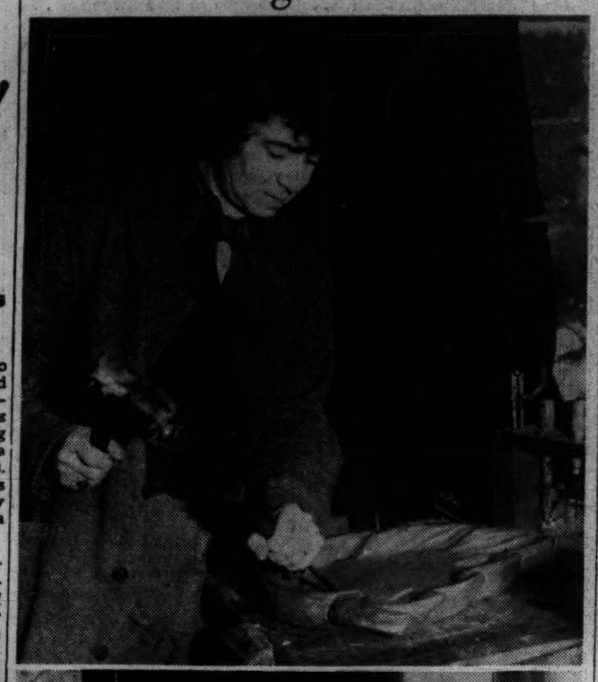
	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	29	New Orleans	33	43
Chicago	8	18	New York	17	29
Denver	0	15	Norfolk	27	38
Helena	-10	-2	Philadelphia	18	29
Kansas City	17	17	St. Louis	4	18
Los Angeles	52	71	San Francisco	42	47
Miami	39	60	Washington	30	32
Minneapolis	-3	15			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 22.
B—Maximum, Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:12 p. m., height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 9:36 a. m., height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m. Monday.

Uses Imagination First



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. William Hodges, Wood Carver of Weymouth

An expert craftsman is shown (top) in her workshop in the basement of her home in Weymouth, Mass. Bottom: Trays, bowls, and serving dishes carved from wood by Mrs. Hodges.

Woman Carver Frees Beauty Hidden in Odd Bits of Wood

When Mrs. William Hodges of Weymouth, Mass., goes walking in the woods with her husband, she has a great deal of fun gathering up faggots and little logs, even helping to lug home larger pieces.

Mrs. Hodges is a wood carver, a craftsman, and her husband enthusiastically lends a hand by doing the woodworking for her, evenings when he is not off playing chess.

"We bring home armfuls," Mrs. Hodges smiled, indicating a great pile of "treasures" from one of their expeditions.

"Of course," she explained, "we can't use half the things, because when we cut into them the grain's not pretty, or they're too old and crumble, or too new and have no color. But when we do find something we can use, it's too exciting!"

House Filled With Interest

Mrs. Hodges is all over the place at once. She has boundless energy and generates joy and enthusiasm.

Theirs is a little house near the shore of snow-covered Whitman's Pond, but the Hodges have made every inch count. In one room are enough objects of interest, either antiques, which Mrs. Hodges inherited, or things they've made, to occupy anybody's attention for an hour.

Mrs. Hodges was interested in wood carving when a child, as her father did woodworking as a hobby. But she didn't take it up seriously until a couple of years after she married. Mr. Hodges enjoys woodworking, even makes inventions every now and then.

"Which is grand," Mrs. Hodges nodded. "He hits something and we're in $200. It doesn't happen all the time, but when it does, it's great."

It's amazing, the number of things that can be used in making up Mrs. Hodges' creations. After a somewhat bewildering tour of the cellar storeroom, one reaches the conclusion that everything has its uses, in capable hands.

To mention only a few of the marvelous items that emerge:

A tray carved out of an old bread board. A four-compartment serving dish out of an old-fashioned carpenter's box. Carved bowls out of old chopping bowls from the Cape, those with the old pudding scorches remaining pretty much untouched, for the quaint effect. Lamps and candlesticks out of rolling pins, dumbbells, and little stove logs.

Applies Imagination First

Old black walnut sleeve boards become beverage trays. A post may find itself a fruit center bowl. Here is a piano leg turned into an idea for holding glasses out of doors, so that they won't slip.

Mrs. Hodges says one has to consider each piece of wood carefully, in order that imagination may know to what it is best adapted.

"I think about a piece of wood a long time before starting to work," she said.

She likes the way maple turns out best, although, as she says, it is like cutting rock. Mahogany presents a special problem in that the grain changes oftener than in other woods, frequently within one inch, and this means going carefully in order not to split it.

Mrs. Hodges' color effects are all natural, just as the woods themselves, showing their own peculiar beauties through being rubbed with salad oil.

Christian Science Lecture Jan. 23 in Mother Church

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, tomorrow evening, Jan. 23, at 7:45 eastern standard time. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL (6.04mc) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW (11.73mc.), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At 7:15 the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45, will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in the Boston area should be able to tune to either station.

Mass. State College To Hold Play Contest

The seventh annual contest to find plays suitable for production by community groups has been announced by Miss Ruth McIntire, recreation specialist at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. The contest is sponsored by the State Extension Service.

The plays will be judged by a committee headed by Prof. Frank Prentice Rand, head of the college department of languages and literature.

Fresh Misuse Of Hurricane Cash Charged

Auditor says funds paid for work on armories not necessitated by 'big wind' of 1938.

Reverberations of the 1938 hurricane once more struck the State House today as Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, charged much of the work done on State armories with hurricane funds was not necessitated by the hurricane and flood; that contractors in numerous cases failed to fulfil their contracts, and that some contractors failed to pay legal wage rates.

The report of the Adjutant General is the latest in a long series of sensational charges resulting from the work done under the $19,000,000 appropriation provided for repair of hurricane damages.

Mr. Wood declared the hurricane situation "is just one big mess. It is now all tangled up with various actions in court. We, in our office, can give the public the facts, but under the statutes our work stops there."

Spent for Other Purposes

Thousands of dollars, he charged, were spent on non-hurricane work although unusual precautions were demanded of everyone to prohibit doing work other than repair of hurricane damages. Department heads, he pointed out, were warned officially to observe exactly the contract stipulation.

"It is impossible," the Auditor declared, "for anyone to have an excuse for violating the contract. In the face of all the warnings given, the public may well say 'what next!'"

The Auditor reported that "none of the work performed under the (J. C.) Roy contract (at Adams) was repair of hurricane damage," and added that although the original damage estimate was $100 the Roy contract called for $11,500.

Mr. Wood also reported that at Orange the work was contracted for at $22,000 although one of the contractors invited to bid made a bid of $14,000 for the work.

Some Payments Held Up

The contracts covered by the Wood inquiry total $162,698 for work at 36 State armories under 58 contracts. Of this amount $109,909 has been paid to the contractors while the difference has been held up by a ruling of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, that the contracts were illegal because they were signed by Maj. William H. Harrison, State Quartermaster, instead of the then Adjutant General, Charles H. Cole, now Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Attorney General undertook an investigation of the Adjutant General's department contracts at the insistence of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. It is understood the investigation under the late Raymond H. Favreau, Assistant Attorney General, showed the actual hurricane damage total to be not more than $30,000 compared to the $162,000 contract.

Recently a court decision held that two of the contracts were illegal because Major Harrison and not General Cole signed them.

Mr. Wood, in his report stated that the Lawrence armory contract specified that all copper gutters were to be replaced. Instead, it is charged, "the old gutters were patched at a few joints and painted with copper paint.

Kelly to Run For Governor

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly today became the first formally announced candidate of either party for the office of Governor. In stating that he would seek the Democratic nomination in the primaries in September, he enters the political picture as an opponent of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who indicated at the recent Jackson Day dinner that he would seek the office.

The Kelly announcement sharply criticizes the Administration of Governor Saltonstall and recalls that before retiring from the Lieutenant Governorship, which he held in Gov. Charles F. Hurley's Administration, he said that if Governor Saltonstall failed to keep his campaign promises, he would oppose him.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1940, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 119 social agencies and federations, comprising over 175 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1940 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign goal is this year set at $4,625,000, and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 24 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 50 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 103 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is President. Francis C. Gray is General Chairman of its 1940 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 34,335 families, comprising more than 136,211 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 112,681 meals and 42,305 nights' lodging; 10,865 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid; 18,216 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 162,049 days' care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 13,962 children; 22,976 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,642 settlement house clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training; 78,960 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize in connection with the appeal, that the local agencies in Cambridge, Belmont, Dedham, Lexington, Needham, Watertown, and Winchester will participate in the 1940 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the Nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society, and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Community Fund Campaign Launched for $4,625,000

The Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign will be officially launched tonight when more than 6,000 Fund workers and interested citizens assemble at Mechanics Building for a rally. This will mark the end of the preliminary gifts campaign and the beginning of the drive to obtain funds from the general public.

Heading a list of prominent speakers will be John Kieran, sports columnist and member of the "Information Please" radio program. Other speakers at the mass meeting which will start the 1940 campaign toward its goal of $4,625,000 will be Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, representing Governor Saltonstall who is in Florida; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the campaign; and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation of Boston.

500 to Participate

More than 500 persons are expected to participate in the program, designed to illustrate the chief fields of human service performed throughout Greater Boston by the 175 agencies of the Community Fund. High points of the evening will be "Comunity Fund on Parade," and "Home Front" an original dramatic performance contrasting the comparative peace and happiness of Greater Boston with foreign cities in constant fear of bombing squadrons.

The Aleppo Temple Shrine Band of 100 pieces, under direction of Walter M. Smith, and the Metropolitan Singers, directed by Roy L. Harlow, will supply music. William Reilly Smith will be at the Orgatron.

This morning members of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange presented Gene Tunney, Art Ross, Manager of the Boston Bruins hockey team, and "Dit" Clapper, member of the team, at a public rally for the 1940 campaign at Exchange Headquarters in the market district. Neal O'Hara, Boston newspaperman, was master of ceremonies.

16,000 Volunteers

The more than 16,000 unpaid volunteers, fully organized to conduct the campaign in 46 towns and cities of Metropolitan Boston, were spurred on yesterday as appeals for support of the campaign were made at Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish services throughout the area.

Speaking from the pulpit of Arlington Street Church, Mr. Gray reviewed basic reasons why the 1940 campaign should have the support of all citizens.

"In a world where hate and fear dominate in many parts," Mr. Gray said, "we do well to reflect on the significance of rich and poor, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew voluntarily uniting in one common purpose."

Tobin Plans Wide Study To Solve Traffic Problem

Squarely in line with the avowed intention of some two dozen civil organizations to break the chains of traffic congestion encircling Boston shopping centers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced that he would call a conference of State and City traffic experts on Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce to draft a concrete plan of traffic relief for presentation to the Legislature.

Invitations to the noon traffic conference were mailed out to 16 civil organizations, representatives of several special groups studying traffic conditions, three State divisions and a half dozen City departments directly connected with the work of traffic relief. The Mayor announced that he would act as Chairman of the conference and would appoint Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to serve as Vice-Chairman.

Groups Called

The civic groups to be called into consultation include the Advertising Club of Boston, Boston Central Labor Union, Chamber of Commerce, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Engineering Societies of New England, United Improvement Union, Retail Trade Board, Massachusetts and Boston Real Estate Exchanges, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, Municipal Research Bureau, Massachusetts Division of New England Regional Planning Commission, Boston Society of Architects, and the Consumers League.

City departments to be enlisted in the drive to lift Boston out of the traffic doldrums are the Park, Police, Public Works, Street, Transit, and Planning divisions. The Planning Board is a large factor in the conference due to extensive studies made over the last 10 years and now ripe for action.

State groups summoned by the Mayor are the State Division of Planning, Metropolitan Planning Division and the Boston Elevated Railway Trustees.

Alert to the demands of Boston business for the freer use of downtown streets by the customers of some 30,000 retail stores, the Mayor will muster the full resources of the City to the drafting of plans that will be placed in the hands of several subcommittees to be organized as follows: finance, projects, off-street parking, pedestrian control, publicity.

To Meet Regularly

Sub-committees will be asked to meet regularly in the effort to push through traffic relief proposals before the next Legislature gets around to allocate highway funds to towns and cities. It is the Mayor's idea that Boston through co-ordinated and concerted efforts of traffic groups can obtain a larger share of State highway funds.

The full committee composed of representatives of all the organizations will henceforth be called into conference every month until the Mayor's program is completed and in the hands of the Legislature. The Mayor anticipates a six- to 10-year program of traffic reforms to be drawn up and dovetailed into the regular budget for city improvements.

The Planning Board will act as a sort of steering committee for the conference. It is now engaged in piecing together a traffic map of Boston with projects tabulated according to the order of their importance. The elevated highway around downtown Boston, as described recently in The Christian Science Monitor, will be the key project.

Jan. 31 Deadline for Filing Personal Property Tax Return

Boston tax assessors today called attention to the Jan. 31 deadline for the filing of personal property tax returns, and offered information to help the taxpayers tackle the question-crammed green blanks with ease and success.

They urged residents to file the returns as soon as possible, because those failing to list their property before the deadline are subject to one of two penalties: (1) a 50 per cent increase in their tax, or (2) the fixing of an arbitrary levy next May by the Dooming Board.

Exemption to Home Owners

Home owners are entitled to a $1,000 exemption on household goods in their own home; but even where their possessions do not exceed this figure in value, the assessors urge them to file returns claiming exemption. Otherwise, they are liable to investigation by assessing officials, who can then decide the value of the property.

A few simple rules will serve as guideposts to help the taxpayer fill in the blanks correctly, the assessors said. They are these:

Question: What properties must be listed?

Answer: The blank conveniently specifies them. Machinery, tools, ships, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and merchandise owned by business firms are included. For the home owner, they comprise yachts, boats, and "all articles commonly kept in or about a dwelling," or in a safety deposit box. The form lists these items, and has a place for valuation of the movable goods in each room of the house.

What Is Full Value?

Q. The blank stipulates "full value." What does that mean?

A. It means a fair market value at a sale not forced, under present market conditions. For furniture, this may mean considerably less than original cost or replacement value; for artistic possessions, it may also mean much less than what they are worth to you, or than what you paid for them.

Q. The blank has separate spaces for office equipment and for home furniture. Suppose one has his office in his home; where does he list his office equipment?

A. He lists it as household furniture.

Q. Suppose one takes in paying guests. Is he entitled to the $1,000 exemption?

A. He is entitled to it on furniture and equipment used by him and his family. He is not entitled to it on equipment he owns for the use of his guests, such as beds or other furniture.

Q. Suppose one fails to file a return. Will the assessors take any steps against him?

A. They will get his name from previous tax lists, the State personal property and corporation tax lists, or by canvass of all apartment houses and business houses in the city.

Assistant assessors began canvassing the city Jan. 1 for purpose of checking real or personal property. By April 1 they should have covered every home and business in the city.

The assessors have completely reorganized the handling of personal property taxes at City Hall, and inaugurated a new system of checking the returns. Penalties against those who fail to list their property may be applied. It is certain these persons will be taxed this year. This has not always been true in the past.

Q. If a person does not feel competent to assess his property, what can he do?

A. Telephone the assessing department at City Hall. They will be glad to send an expert to help out, at no charge.

Not Retroactive

Q. Will the assessors demand a tax for last year or any prior year from those listing this year for the first time?

A. No. They can assess or reassess property any time during the current calendar year, for this year's tax. They cannot assess for previous years. They can, however, collect bills owed the city for assessments made in previous years.

Assessor John C. L. Dowling predicted substantial increase in personal property tax totals this year as result of the drive to assess all property and to collect the bills. The total assessments increased from $112,00,000 in 1938 to $122,000,000 in 1939. Mr. Dowling would not venture a prediction on the degree of increase in assessments or collections this year.

The handling of personal property taxes has been assigned to a separate division of the assessors' office just established this year. A new tax form, which includes a receipt for the taxpayer, has been drafted for use this year. These steps, according to Mr. Dowling, will enable the assessors to do a much more complete job of personal property taxation than has been done previously.

Dolan and Quinn Lose Sunroom Spots

Edmund L. Dolan, former City of Boston Treasurer, and J. Walter Quinn, his associate in the Legal Securities Company, were both ordered out of the Charles Street Jail hospital sunroom today and put back into the regular jail routine by Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan.

The action was taken after examination of the two men by the Jail Physician, Dr. John S. Kelley, appointed to the post last Saturday. Dr. Kelley said Dolan had been in the hospital since August, 1938, and Quinn since October of the same year, but both had "recovered sufficiently to warrant discharge from the hospital as permanent patients."

Both men have served 20 months of 30-month sentences for contempt of court. The contempt arose out of alleged attempts to fix a jury about to try them for profiting improperly from bonds sold the City during Dolan's term as Treasurer.

Jury Probes Revere Dog-Track Take

A Federal Grand Jury, which last week indicted James J. Egan, General Manager of the dog racing track at Dighton, Mass., on a charge of attempting to evade income tax payments of $18,318, turned its attention today to similar charges against officials of a greyhound association operating at Revere, Mass.

Although the Dighton inquiry occupied the Jury for nearly three weeks, the Revere investigation is expected to be cleaned up in a few days. Since Federal officials prosecuted a dog-track witness for perjury before the Jury, they have found all the witnesses more cooperative.

Twelve stockholders of the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., one of two organizations conducting races at Wonderland Park, as the Revere dog track is called, were summoned to appear before the Jurors today.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Honeymoon Is Over," starring Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "On Dress Parade," with the "Dead End Kids." 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:10, 6:30, 9:25. Also "20,000 Men a Year," with Preston Foster and Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"A Child Is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods. Fenway: 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:20, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:35, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 10:45. Also "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 9:40. Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program 8:50 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Tropic Fury," with Richard Arlen and Beverly Roberts. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Blondie Brings Up the Baby." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"The Heart of Sweden." "The Virgin Islands." "France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line." "Unusual Occupations." "Fashion Forecast — 1940," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 8:30 a. m. and 2:45; evenings, 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

Telepix Cinema—
Mendelssohn's Wedding March; Paris; "The West Wall," "Mother Goose in Swingtime"; "Seabiscuit"; "Porky's Last Stand"; cartoons, 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Dark House," with Charles Laughton and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Thou Shalt Not Kill." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Loretta Young in "Eternally Yours." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:20, 10. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and Robert Kellard. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Concert by the students of The Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert by the students. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Katharine Baxter, pianist. 2:45.

Maine Democrats Undecided On State Convention Plans

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — Maine Democrats tentatively have chosen March 23 for the date of their State convention but so far no definite decision has been reached either as to the time or place.

Fred H. Lancaster, Chairman of the State Committee, said that the Executive Committee probably will meet within a week or so to complete plans for the convention.

A report that Portland definitely has been chosen was denied by Mr. Lancaster though there are indications that the convention site does lie between Portland and Bangor.

Lewiston — the State's Democratic stronghold on past records —has put a bid in for the convention through the Chamber of Commerce but Bangor made prior overtures and there is strong sentiment on the executive committee for Portland.

If the March 23 date is selected finally, the Democrats will abandon their previous strategy of holding their convention a week later than that of their Republican adversaries, an advantage which some feel should not be surrendered.

Meeting after the Republican convention, and thus afforded an opportunity to study the G. O. P. platform with an eye toward improving upon it or criticizing it, has in the past been the general policy of the Democratic leaders.

As a matter of fact, however, there has been so little difference between the two party platforms on State issues the past few years that which comes first really would appear to make little difference. Voters in the State election pay more attention to personalities than to platforms these days.

Unless the Democrats flower into sudden activity they may approach close to their convention date without any abundance of candidates for the major offices. Thus far, while the Republicans have been drawing battle lines for the June primaries with unprecedentedly early campaigning, only one bonafide candidate has come to the front in the Democratic ranks. He is Fulton J. Redman, an announced gubernatorial candidate.

Child Welfare Bureau

Though he first announced that since Federal officials were dissatisfied with the personnel of the State's Child Welfare Bureau and hence would make no more contributions, Maine would bear the whole expense itself, there are indications that Governor Barrows has changed his opinion on the subject.

At any rate Commissioner of Health and Welfare George W. Leadbetter has gone to Washington with an as yet undetailed "new proposal" for approval of the Federal officials. The "new proposal" apparently attempts to satisfy the Federal agency of the personnel in the State's Department.

The announcement of withdrawal of Federal funds said to amount to some $15,000 annually, because standards of employees of the Department did not meet requirements, caused no little talk in Maine where State employment supposedly is supervised and classified on a merit system. Directors of the Maine League of Women Voters, instrumental in the adoption of the State's personnel law, petitioned the Governor to investigate and assure continuance of the service by raising the standards.

Rough but Ready

'Veto 3'

Built at Byfield, Mass., when purchase of fire apparatus was turned down at Town Meeting

'Hand-Tub' Brigade Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BYFIELD, Mass. — Frank L. Witham of this town has built a hand-operated fire apparatus in the style of 75 years ago. It is 6 feet long and 4 feet, 10 inches in height, and it is drawn by 20 feet of rope, a volunteer crew of men and boys supplying the power.

Its name, "Veto 3," commemorates three occasions in Newbury Towr Meeting, when the question of obtaining fire apparatus for the community was proposed and negatived. Upward of 25 volunteers are on the roll call of the Fire Company that operates it.

"Veto 3" was built in a woodshed, all the parts being picked up in odd places. The bell is a Swiss cow bell, bought from a farmer. The bell hangers and two iron holders are converted rollers of a lawn mower. Four bracket hangers came from the underpart of a baby carriage. Four paint pails were appropriated for fire buckets; a bed spring furnished the pump handles. The two pumps came from a hardware store. An old-fashioned hot air engine was made to serve as air chamber.

The axles came from a Democrat wagon for over 20 years out of commission. A couple of model T Fords contributed the wheels.

Two men and four boys operating the pumps have thrown a stream of water horizontally 88 feet, through 40 feet of garden hose.

"Veto 3" has appeared in Salisbury and Georgetown street parades—wheels, brick red; hubs, bronze; fire box and uprights, emerald green with yellow letters and stripes; ironwork, black with yellow stripes; fire buckets, black with yellow letters; bell, bronze; handle shaft, red and yellow. At first glance, Veto 3 looks like an oversize toy; but experience has proven its efficiency.

Chelsea Folk Ask Stricter Police Rules

Leading citizens of Chelsea were today demanding that police officers guilty of repeated violations of department rules, particularly drunkenness, be dismissed from the force.

Thomas Hannabury, brother of Police Sergeant Herbert J. Hannabury, whose wife and daughter were fatally wounded early Saturday morning by Patrolman John A. Price, who forced his way into their home, said he would go to City Hall after the services for the victims and demand an explanation of the reinstatement of Officer Price and others suspended in the past year for various violations. Patrolman Price was also fatally shot by a bullet allegedly from the gun of Sergeant Hannabury.

Sergeant Hannabury testified against Patrolman Price on Dec. 21 at which time the latter was suspended for seven days for sleeping in a garage while on duty. On Dec. 29 Patrolman Price was reinstated and given 100 hours punishment duty. Price, who joined the force in 1931 was suspended for seven days without pay in May, 1937, for leaving his beat without permission. In January, 1938, he was suspended again for seven days for unnecessary absence from duty and reporting to duty while under the influence of liquor. He was suspended six months without pay in February, 1938, for insubordination and failure to live in Chelsea and was reinstated July 30 at the order of the Civil Service Commission.

Sergeant Hannabury's brother charged that the Police Department could be operated with greater efficiency if Police Chief Charles M. Finn was not subjected to constant political pressure.

Asked this morning if Mr. Hannabury's charge that others suspended during the past year had been reinstated, Chief Finn declined to discuss the case.

Under city law the Chief of Police in Chelsea has no power to dismiss from the force. He may move against an officer by complaint before a hearing presided over by the Mayor. The Mayor has the authority to reinstate a suspended police officer.

Difficult Climbing Even for Washburn

Many rugged peaks of the Canadian Rockies have been scaled by Boston's famous Brad Washburn, who is now the youthful director of the New England Museum of Natural History, but Mr. Washburn disclosed today, with a chuckle, that none of the snow-covered mountains gave him as much trouble as the five-story, 70-year-old building, in which the Museum is housed in Boston.

The structure, he said, "is hopelessly inadequate for a city that often has been termed one of the greatest intellectual centers in the world. A brand new plant is needed."

Truck Peace Comes as Both Sides Gain

Peaceful negotiation, in contrast with last year's costly six-day strike, paved the way for completion of a two-year compromise contract, which today returned Greater Boston's trucking industry to normal operations after several weeks of controversy over wages and hours for the industry's more than 5,000 drivers.

The employers, through the compromise, won a two-year contract to replace the usual one-year agreements, thus guaranteeing labor peace within the industry until at least January, 1942, when the new contract will expire. The workers gained a $1-a-week increase in all categories.

Among the more important features of the new agreement are:

1. Two-year duration of the contract, retroactive to Jan. 10.

2. One dollar a week increase in all categories. Drivers of five-ton trucks and over will receive $40 a week instead of $39; drivers of three to five-ton trucks will receive an increase from $36 to $37; riggers jump from $39 to 40; helpers from $34 to $35, while lumpers will receive $38 instead of $37 a week.

3. Formation of a grievance committee composed of three union business agents and three employers to settle all grievances occurring during the life of the contract. The committee will sit once a week.

4. Overtime pay remains the same as under the 1939 contract, namely 85 cents for the ninth hour in any one day, and $1 an hour after the ninth hour.

5. A seniority clause regulating lay-off procedure, under which those hired last will be laid off first. The employer, when putting on additional help, must hire first those men previously laid off.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let any woman pause and take the time to take inventory . . . and she'll invariably find that some part of the linen closet needs replenishing. Even brides find themselves in this predicament; for even when they think they've planned quite carefully, actual usage often tells them that they haven't enough of this type of towel; whereas they may have of others.

All of which brings us to Colton-Abelson's Linen Store at 226 Boylston Street, which isn't far from Arlington Street Subway stop. Because here's a linen shop that clings to the quality merchandise that it started out with many years ago. And yet they offer excellent buys, with occasional specials in the way of tricky little guest towels, finger-tip towels, and so forth. And before we forget it; they have those new shower-curtain hooks that come in colors. They're a dollar a set, if we remember correctly, and they're made of a plastic material that is very attractive. Much more so than the ordinary silver metal ones, and, as you can readily see, you can match up your hoops to your shower curtain. Or use a contrasting color.

But to get back to the bigger items . . . we liked the dull blue bedspread done in fine cotton corduroy, with the huge monogram smack in the center. With the appearance of an ultra-wide ruffle hanging down over the sides of the bed. This can be made in colors to be very feminine; or vice versa, intensely masculine. And they have great big bed pillows with some kind of a transparent cover that looks like cellophane (but which really isn't) with a zipper attachment. Over which you put the pillow case, of course. And some of the most generous sized dish-towels we have seen around; a relief after some of the dinky things we've had in our hands! Finger-bowl doilies, and big bath towels that are really big enough for the papa bear of the family. With his initials, if he insists on being personal!

* * *

"Wind-Your-Own" Turbans Are Ready

Of course there's really nothing new about a turban . . . but there can be plenty new in the way you twist it. Of course, they're terribly popular right now; what with the initial influence of that vivid Carmen Miranda. Sometimes they're all put together, and sometimes you buy yourself that which looks to be a long piece of material; and then you go to work. R. H. Stearns has some slick ones for only $1.50 that they call the "wind your own" . . . and even better, there are girls to give you lessons in twisting! These are of cotton, sort of nubby chenille. In grand colors. Blues and green, pink, gold, coral, red, and darker colors. An inexpensive way of livening up your monotone ensemble. On the street floor. Incidentally, they have some new purse kits (the Traveleze kind) for a dollar that not only have at least five little pockets for all your truck, but also a zippered safety pocket besides. In two-color combinations. These are the little kits that hold all the stuff you have to carry, regardless of what purse you're carrying; so you simply transfer the kit from bag to bag. Very simple!

* * *

Shirts for Men And in Many Colors

P. S. Right inside the door at Slattery's a special sale is raging . . . on fancy shirts (and not so fancy!) for $1.79. There are oodles of stripes and fabrics from which to choose, from candy stripes to chukker stripes. And new colors . . . in shirtings of excellent quality. The kind you usually find only in shirts that are anywhere from $2.50 to $3.50. And all men like fine shirts, you know!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Volunteer Social Work Found Double Blessing

Spare-time social work is fun and more people ought to get into it, W. David Anderson, Chairman of the Youth Agencies' Council, said in an interview today. Mr. Anderson is a real working executive. He says he went into volunteer work because he thought those more fortunately situated ought to help the underpriviledged and has stayed in it because he likes it.

But today, social work with youth agencies has taken on a new character, Mr. Anderson revealed.

"Whereas yesterday the emphasis was all on helping the underpriviledged, today we are helping the everyday boy and girl in the lower-income brackets," he explained.

Mr. Anderson started out at Lincoln House, where he is still a volunteer. He says he goes down once a week and reads to the boys and plays ping pong with them.

All-Day Hikes

"Then once a month all through the year we go on all-day hikes in the country," Mr. Anderson related. He and the boys are going on one next Sunday.

The Youth Agencies' Council is only four years old, according to Mr. Anderson. Paul Courtney was its first president. It was organized to "form a public relations policy and to tie together those agencies interested in the same thing," Mr. Anderson said.

"Youth today has a positive appeal," he explained further. "Today we keep youth that is wholesome going at its proper level."

How a Job Was Lost

Referring to the newly established Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Youth Agencies' Council, Mr. Anderson told of a girl not understanding how to clinch a job interview, when she had made a favorable impression and the job was almost hers.

"The employer told her that, since she was a new girl, she would have to take over the switchboard at a quarter to nine," Mr. Anderson relates. "'Oh,' the girl said, 'I have quite a ways to come to work—but then,' she added with a sigh, 'I suppose the salary'll make up for it.' The employer tore up the application blank, of course, and said she needn't bother hanging around there at all."

The primary function of youth agencies is to provide recreational facilities, Mr. Anderson pointed out, and said that he feels in every way the Youth Agencies' Council has "shown more life in the last three or four months than it ever has before."

The Youth Agencies' Council is a department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Has Successful Year in 1939

Renewed evidence that Boston still sufficiently appreciates the finer things of life to support them entirely by private contribution is contained in the annual report of the Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, just off the press.

Attendance decreased a trifle, a mere trifle, during the past year, but subscriptions, encouragingly, rose from $36,566 in 1938, to $38,367 in 1939. Then there were a number of bequests, among them $50,000 from the Estate of Grace M. Edwards; $20,000 from the Estate of Dudley L. Pickman; $25,000 from the Estate of Alice C. Baltzell; $25,000 from the Estate of Francis Welch; and $10,000 each from the Estates of Ellen H. Ross and Nathaniel T. Kidder.

While excavation at Rayy, in Iran, was abandoned since, according to Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, continued work there would largely duplicate the material already received; the digging at Gizah still goes on, though the Museum of Fine Arts-Harvard camp of excavating in Egypt must now direct its work largely along the lines of publishing material already uncovered.

During the past year a number of changes in office have taken place. The Museum lost several valuable members, including the late George Peabody Gardner, of the Board of Trustees; Hanford Lyman Story, Registrar; and Miss Chie Hirano, Fellow for Research in Chinese and Japanese Art, and Librarian in the Asiatic Department. Mr. Story's position was filled by Robert G. Rosegrant, for years Assistant Director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

William H. Claflin, Jr., resigned his position as Treasurer when he became Treasurer of Harvard University. His place was taken by his close friend, Robert Baldwin. The Rev. Robert Howard Lord, S. J., became a member of the Board of Trustees, an event which occurred automatically with his election to the presidency of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

An important addition to the staff was the appointment of Dr. Georg Swarzenski as Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Mediaeval Art. For years he pursued a brilliant career as Director of the Städel Institute in Frankfurt, but because of political conditions he was obliged to become an exile from Germany.

Dr. Edgell announces with regret the resignation of James S. Plaut, who was Assistant in the Department of Paintings. Mr. Plaut finds that his work as Director of the Institute of Modern Art claims his full attention.

The extent to which the Museum is becoming an educational and cultural force in the community is indicated by the report of the Division of Museum Extension. During 1939 the Department served 24,712 students in classrooms and lecture halls, at 80 different local schools. More than 280 lectures were given, and over 400 loans made of illustrative sets of material related to studies in art, history, literature and languages. There were 14 free concerts of early music given, on Sunday afternoons, in the Museum.

For those who cannot visit the Museum during the day this department has just arranged for an evening course, between 7 and 8:30 on Fridays, on "Pictures Old and New." Theodore Rousseau, who received his education at Harvard University and at the Sorbonne, in Paris, will be the lecturer. The course will begin on Feb. 6 and end on April 12.

Goodwin Shows Mass. Safety Gain

Although there was an increase of 7.7 per cent in the number of motor vehicles on the highways of Massachusetts last year the number of non-fatal accidents increased only 1 per cent over the previous year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today. There were 48,275 non-fatal accidents in 1938, an increase over the previous year of 518.

Compared with 1934, the peak year for motor vehicle mishaps, when there were 52,989 non-fatal accidents in the Bay State, the 1939 figures show a reduction of 9 per cent dispite the fact that registrations last year were 15 per cent above 1934, Mr. Goodwin said.

Navy to Be on Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Conn., Jan. 22—A $30,200 contract for desk clocks was awarded by the United States Navy recently to the General Time Instruments Corporation here.

Ice Hampers N. E. Shipping

Ice became a serious interference to shipping today when the persistent cold brought the closing of rivers and harbors to navigation throughout most of New England.

The United States Coast Guard has three of its vessels engaged in breaking ice today, and plans to divert additional vessels from routine patrol duties to open channels to navigation.

Capt. Archie Brooks, commanding the Merchants & Miners' passenger liner Alleghany, which arrived in Boston today from Baltimore and Norfolk, reported that his vessel was stuck in ice for 10 minutes in the Hog Island channel through Buzzards Bay, leading to the Cape Cod canal. He said the channel was filled with heavy drift ice and that only two of the 14 buoys marking the channel were still visible. Those two buoys only showed about half their normal height above water because weighed down with ice; and they showed only a faint flicker of light. Captain Brooks said that unless conditions improve by tomorrow night when he makes his return trip he will go around Cape Cod rather than attempt to use the canal.

The steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines arrived at Boston today from New York, it came around the Cape rather than use the canal because of the presence of ice and the absence of many guides to navigation.

Beal for Express Road to Capital

John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works for Massachusetts, today announced that he would actively support proposals for a super-express road between Boston and Washington at a conference to be held shortly in New Jersey.

The Commissioner announced the receipt of an invitation from E. Donald Sterner, New Jersey Highway Commissioner, to represent Massachusetts at the conference which will co-ordinate the work of all the States involved in the project. In his invitation, Mr. Sterner stated that the Federal Government was prepared to assist all those States not financially able to invest in the project.

Mr. Beal's reply pointed out that Massachusetts was one State that would require financial assistance, otherwise it was ready to co-operate in every way possible.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Wayne Van Dyne, tenor	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Kiwanis Anniversary	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Democratic State Comm.	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	tra; Vass Family	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra.	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Opening Meeting 1940	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Community Fund Drive	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00 Theater: Ginger	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 Rogers and Joel	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 McCrea in "Bach-	Career Quiz	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	Melodic Moods"
9:45 elor Mother"	Career Quiz	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Sena-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	tors Hatch and Mead	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	The Streamliners
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Cong. T. V. Smith, Ill.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Carl Moore; music.	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15 Shopping Matinee	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star News"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Beautiful"	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Concert pianist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm St."	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	News; weather	Household talk	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Concert orchestra	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 Manhattan Minuet.	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Margaret Larner, songs.
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin; sketch.	"Music for Every	Hillbilly music
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Rudolf Friml's Orch.	Organ recital
4:00 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Matinee:	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	Vocal recital
4:45 music	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midsteram"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Betty Barrett, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Birthday Ball talk
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Thomas A. Dewey	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Thomas E. Dewey	prano; organ	Hon. Peter Tague	"The Four Toppers"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	Community Fund
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 "We, the People"	drama, "Squanto"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Song team; orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or-	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music.	chestra concert	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Jan. 23

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Lecture

For Tuesday, Jan. 23

7:45 p. m.—WRUL (49.6m), WRUW (25.6m), Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners; news in Spanish; musical program; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Old Hungarian Dance." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Concert; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 1RF, 9.53 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m., "The Empire at War," talk; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m., American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m., Chorus by Tokyo Symphonic Group. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m., Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m., Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m., American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2.
London—11 p. m., Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Doubt Is Thrown on Legality Of Quabbin Suit Against State

A possibility that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts still may be able to avoid a $285,000 damage verdict against its Treasury and in favor of a large Philadelphia contractor was hinted today by J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General.

The verdict, it was learned, has been tentatively drafted by F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, who sat as auditor in the case in behalf of the Superior Court, in which the contractor, the Arthur Johnson Company, sued the Commonwealth, alleging it had been defrauded by State officials.

"It is a legal question as to whether the Company can collect damages even with this decision," Mr. Sullivan said today, as he prepared to confer with Judge Putnam and counsel for the contractor to discuss amendments to the tentative report of the auditor.

While Mr. Sullivan would not discuss the possibility of an appeal by the Commonwealth against the decision, the fact that he was seeking amendments to the decision and that he regarded the Johnson Company's legal position as questionable were taken as evidence that the State is not yet ready to admit it has been defeated.

The Johnson Company is suing the State for $400,000, charging that Massachusetts officials knew the nature of the soil adjacent to the Quabbin Reservoir, but did not accurately inform the contractor, who submitted a low bid in the belief the soil would be easy to dig through. Instead, the firm found the soil hard, requiring expensive equipment.

The State's contention is that the contractor should have ascertained the nature of the earth in that locality in his own behalf before submitting a bid on the project, which consisted of building a dike three-quarters of a mile long and 175 feet high.

Mr. Sullivan said he expected to confer with Judge Putnam and Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the contracting firm, today and that the auditor's report would be submitted to the Superior Court in the next three days.

Dewey Stock Appears Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Broadcasting System from 7:30 to 8.

This mass meeting is somewhat in contrast to the preparations made for the visit Dec. 13 of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who spoke before the Women's Republican Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Senator Taft, it is known, made quiet overtures to responsible Republican circles, including Former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, and his visit was cordially received.

Would Support Dewey

He was not, however, accorded an endorsement like Mr. Fuller has now given Mr. Dewey. The former Governor even went so far as to say the State should have a preferential primary, and that if the Legislature were in session he personally would have seen that a bill toward that end were introduced. He stated it was his opinion that if there were such a primary the people would support Mr. Dewey to such a degree that his national candidacy would receive impetus.

"Mr. Dewey stands for a square deal, law and order," the former Governor asserted, "he has faith in our institutions. He will not antagonize honest business."

An elaborate program of entertainment has been planned for Mrs. Dewey who is accompanying her husband. On Wednesday they will go to Portland, Maine, returning to New York Thursday.

As Mr. Dewey entered New England today, his headquarters announced that on Feb. 7 he will begin westward trip, taking him to Portland, Ore. for a Lincoln Day mass meeting. He will stop in Chicago, Butte and Helena, Mont., Spokane, Wash., and visit the Grand Coulee project Feb. 11.

Returning he will stop in Salt Lake City, Utah, Boise, Idaho, and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Bryan-Stratton Alumni Celebrate

Five hundred members of the Bryant & Stratton School alumni, friends and guests, observed the seventyfifth anniversary of the institution on Saturday night with a get-together at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

On the program were Lieut.-Gov. Horace Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, President J. W. Blaisdell and Principal L. O. White of the school, and David E. Sprague, President of the Alumni Association, who was in charge of the entertainment.

The principal speaker was Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who spoke on "American Character Under the Stress of Seventy-Five Years of Strain."

The evening opened with a turkey dinner and closed with an hour's program of professional entertainment.

Alumni came from all over New England. For instance, more than 25 men and women attended who graduated more than 50 years ago, a much larger group came from classes of 25 to 50 years, particularly the class of 1915, and recent graduates attended in force.

Biannual State Sessions Sought

Colin J. Cameron, Representative from Amesbury, today filed a bill at the State House seeking to change the present system of biennial sessions of the Legislature to twice a year, in January and October.

Representative Cameron tried last year unsuccessfully to set the Legislators' pay for biennial sessions at $2,000 a year, instead of the stipulated $2,000 every other year when the General Court is in session.

Port Reports $1,000,000 Week

Port of Boston Business

Another $1,000,000 week for Uncle Sam at the Port of Boston, the second one in the last two years or more, was disclosed today by figures covering the commerce of this Port last week, which were prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collectors of Customs.

More than $1,000,000 was collected in duties on merchandise having a valuation of approximately $2,500,000. The duty on wool is particularly heavy, and large quantities were imported last week.

Of the imports for consumption, more than $1,000,000 worth were free of duty, and an equal amount was subject to the tariff, while the withdrawal of goods from warehouse was all dutiable.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 20, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$3,750,026	$2,459,483
Imports for Warehouse	1,205,856	838,579
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,478,449	423,575
Duties collected	1,093,643	423,491
Wool Imports (lbs.)	5,705,483	1,689,201
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan

Templeton at Symphony Hall—Helen Hayes' Play Arrives Tonight

Pianist's Program Ranges From Bach to Improvisation

A good profile and a well-shaped ear, Alec Templeton, pianist and humorist, showed under the Symphony Hall spotlights on Sunday afternoon. A musician's ear is what captures sound in the first place, no matter what his means of reproducing it afterwards, whether his voice or an instrument. Georges Longy used to explain the magical tone he brought out on the oboe by saying that he had heard it somewhere beforehand; the question was only one of listening and choosing. He meant actual listening, too, and not imaginary. The sound is around us, if we but take notice.

Regarding ear, that sort of ear seems in many cases to discern well that looks well; and Mr. Templeton but illustrates a rule. He keeps his piano handy by him, too, as if to make it alive to what his ear wants, coaxing, rather than beating, the keyboard into the right behavior. His playing of Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue hardly calls for such an academic word as "execution," or even "presentation." He comes out to tell the what of music more than the how.

* * *

Think of the "Pathetic" Sonata of Beethoven. Where can be found an "executant" who accounts the work worth bothering with? Possibly a little pathos inheres in its pages, and few "executants" are concerned with anything of that description. No, it wants a humorist to get at serious emotion. It wants a humorist, again, to picture what Debussy might have been musing about when he composed "Engulfed Cathedral," which methinks is but Notre Dame of Paris in the rain, and all the gargoyles spouting; everything calm once more when the shower passes.

Higher test yet was to give Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor the comic touch which the title demands; nothing, indeed, in the way of farce, but a pastoral, a meditation, an eclogue in gently mocking vein. Oh, the thing proves bothersome for most players to express. Mr. Templeton asserts himself one of the rare artists who succeed.

* * *

As to the improvisations, which bring out the comedian in Mr. Templeton full blown, the association of the two Johns—Strauss and Sousa—was no case of just happened so, we may be assured. Rudolph Ganz once made the shrewd observation that Sousa's marches stand as an American reply to Strauss' waltzes. Like many another fine joke of the Sunday performer, making the "Blue Danube" a tune for Yankee soldiers to parade to, and in turn making "Stars and Stripes Forever" one for a ballroom of Viennese folk to dance to, goes for something correct in idea as well as amusing in effect.

The achievement will be remarkable, if Mr. Templeton can revive the art of improvisation, lost for decades to all but a few French organists. His spur-of-the-moment exercises on themes and haphazard combinations of notes submitted from the audience move in what composers call a free style; but dear me, they somehow "get" us.

W. P. T.

Vladimir Horowitz

Pianist to be heard at Symphony Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 12

'Two for the Show' Visitor Backstage With Fish Imitator

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Of scholarly mien, wearing slacks, a tweed jacket, and horn-rimmed spectacles, Richard Haydn suggests a youthful Oxford Don who will suddenly be called to lecture on Middle English or the Cavalier poets.

Chiefly because (a) the Belasco Theater green room is not noted as a rendezvous for Oxford Dons, (b) "Two for the Show" is clattering through rehearsal somewhere in the distance, and (c) you have made sure that this is the same Richard Haydn who imitates fish, you disallow first impressions and get down to business.

No one who saw him will forget Mr. Carp, the fish mimic, who contributed one of the brightest spots to Noel Coward's "Set To Music," last season. When "Two for the Show" opens in Boston Tuesday, Mr. Carp will be on hand—to give a cooking lesson.

* * *

So you ask Mr. Haydn (pronounced like the composer) where Carp came from and how he learned to mimic fish.

"Well, to begin with," says Mr. Haydn, "he's not any particular person but rather a composite person suggested by hundreds of little men of a type common in England. He is one of the little people, the rather sad, brave little people who never had much of a chance and are trying to do something which will make them of importance. He is not actually a Cockney, though his parents undoubtedly were. But Carp, to improve himself, has taken elocution lessons from someone who no doubt speaks just as abominably as he does and now he is putting into practice what he has learned. He is so ordinary that unless he were doing something like mimicking fish, you wouldn't even notice him or find him funny."

It is obvious, therefore, that—barring certain necessary exaggerations—Mr. Haydn plays Carp not as a comic figure but as a character in which the humor springs from an absurd inability to cope with the world into which Carp has ventured. Mr. Carp is quite unconscious of the fact that he is funny. That is why he becomes so annoyed when people laugh. That is why he is so pathetically in earnest.

* * *

"When I am doing Carp, I really do get annoyed when people laugh," Mr. Haydn continues. "That is the only way to do it. After 'Set to Music' had been going for a while, I began to get a bit mechanical, as an actor often does. I used to go out and try to manufacture laughs. And, of course, I always failed."

It is the secret not only of this but of all the characters Mr. Haydn does that they must have charm, sympathy, sincerity. His comedy comes from within, it is not something that can be applied with a slapstick. It was thus with the embarrassed young m. c. in "Midnight Matinee" of "Set to Music." It will be thus with the Boy Scout Mr. Haydn is doing for "Two for the Show."

"You must be the person you are playing," Mr. Haydn continues. "You cannot make a character real unless he exists before the play begins and after it ends. In my kind of comedy, no laugh is legitimate unless it springs from the character. I am not the sort of comedian who can be funny by falling flat on my back."

* * *

Mr. Haydn, who has been squirming restlessly on one of Mr. Belasco's red divans, peers wistfully at the door with these words and wonders whether "this isn't just about enough." You insist that the record requires some additional information concerning the pre-Carp days.

You discover that "Set to Music" was Mr. Haydn's first American show. He is not a product of England's music halls. He was principally a legitimate actor and director, having been on the English stage for about 14 years before Mr. Coward brought him to this country for his American debut in "Set to Music." Mr. Haydn's experience in stock, touring attractions, and London productions included assignments at directing as well as acting. One of his important successes was with the Charles Laughton role in "Payment Deferred."

London-born, Mr. Haydn had definitely known that he would some day go on the stage since he was "that high." He went to a number of schools, "none of them at all well known," and had to overcome fairly constant parental opposition to get into the theater at all.

Mr. Haydn hopes, after "Two for the Show," to get a good, straight dramatic part on Broadway. He wants to direct again, too. And he will keep on writing for the theater. He would consider it ideal to spend his summers in Hollywood—where he went for a week after "Set to Music" closed, and stayed four months, loafing—then do legitimate theater work in the winter, and get to England now and then to visit his family.

And the war?

"The consul knows where I can be reached," says Mr. Haydn, "and I am told that if I am wanted they will get in touch with me."

Meanwhile he will stay on these shores, which, after initial bewilderment, he has begun to enjoy considerably.

* * *

Again, Mr. Carp's understudy begins to grow restless. His feet, which have been planted on the red divan in a manner which, one feels, Mr. Belasco would not have approved, drop to the floor. He has returned to the "that ought to be enough" motif.

But before he goes, will Mr. Haydn explain how he happened to hit on fish mimicry for Mr. Carp?

"That," replies Mr. Haydn enlighteningly, "was just one of those inspirations."

He pauses. A faraway look comes into his eye. You walk out quietly, unaware of the rehearsal din. And in the black quiet of the alley you wonder whether it is true that, at the sight of Mr. Carp, sardines have been known to stand upright in their tins, and guppies to dance the highland fling.

Richard Haydn

Who will appear in "Two for the Show," opening at the Shubert tomorrow night.

Milstein as Virtuoso

Nathan Milstein, violinist, played in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon the following program: Vivaldi, Sonata in D major; Bach, Adagio and Fuga in G minor, for violin alone; Brahms, Sonata in D minor; Paganini, Two Caprices (unaccompanied), in C major, No. 11 and A minor, No. 24; Vieuxtemps, Concerto in A minor, No. 5. Arthur Balsam was the accompanist.

Mr. Milstein's technical equipment is beyond reproach. The Vivaldi sonata was brilliantly and intelligently performed.

Although Mr. Balsam has a delightful touch and the listener feels his awareness of every musical situation, yet with seemingly complete control by both performers yesterday, the Brahms escaped them. It was an impetuous performance, with the pace set by Mr. Milstein. With it he revealed a lack of interpretative poise. There were moments of great tonal beauty, with smoothly flowing melodic lines and expert technique, with gentle pianissimo passages which were wholly charming. But often these were followed, without warning, by a change of tonal quality and a tempestuous outburst of emotion which were a bit disconcerting until the hearer had become oriented to this idiosyncrasy.

Mr. Milstein's amazing technique was fully in evidence during his performance of the Paganini items, the second of which teems with difficulties. Its variations offer every violinistic hurdle imaginable; Mr. Milstein easily took them in his stride. So stunningly were these performed that the Vieuxtemps Concerto, with its own intricacies, seemed an anticlimax.

Throughout the afternoon, the audience which all but filled the hall, gave Mr. Milstein thunderous applause and at the close of the program he received an ovation to which he responded with numerous encores.

G. M. S.

News of the Stage

New York

Sacha Guitry, the French actor, playwright, and film maker, will come to New York during late February or early March for a six weeks' season in a repertory of his own plays, with Gilbert Miller as sponsor. The date of the opening will depend upon how soon Mr. Miller can arrange passage for M. Guitry, Mme. Genevieve Guitry, and the rest of the company. The first program will consist, under present plans, of two short three-act plays, "Florence," a comedy, and "Francise," a tragedy. "Faisons Un Reve," "Mon Double et Ma Moitie," "Deux Couverts," "Une Paire de Figles," "Une Lettre Bien Tapée," and "Le Renard et la Grenouille" are other items on the Guitry schedule. The French star made his last appearance in New York in December, 1926, playing "Mozart," also of his own composition.

* * *

George Abbott's production of Ayn Rand's "The Unconquered" has been taken out of temporary storage and will be produced after all. Helen Craig, last seen here in "Family Portrait," will enact the role in which Eugenie Leontovich was cast when the play was tried out in Baltimore. "The Unconquered" will come to the Biltmore Theater, on Feb. 13, without the customary tryout tour. According to the Abbott office, it has been completely rewritten. Dean Jagger and the rest of the original cast will resume their roles under Mr. Abbott's direction on Jan. 29.

* * *

According to local reports, Cheryl Crawford appears to be sponsoring "It Might Have Been You," by Dorothy Thompson and Fritz Kortner. . . . Casting difficulties have apparently eliminated the possibility of a second company for "Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe, but a London production is planned. . . . Wednesday is the day on which "Juno and the Paycock," with Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood, will give its midweek matinee. . . . A preview of "Two for the Show" will be given at the Booth Theater, on Jan. 31, to benefit the Young Folks League for Aid to Hebrew Infants.

* * *

Moving of "The Time of Your Life" from the Booth to the Guild, will leave Sidney Kingsley's "The World We Make," starring Margo, without a theater as of Jan. 29. Mr. Kingsley was undecided, at this writing, whether to move his production to some other Broadway house or to take it on tour.

'Around the World' With Burton Holmes

A near-capacity Symphony Hall audience went touring around the world with Burton Holmes as their conductor in two brief hours Saturday afternoon, stopping off at such places as the Azores, Madeira, Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo, Zanzibar, Cairo, Japan's Formosa, and Haiti.

Although many of the shots that Mr. Holmes showed in this "Around the World in a Different Way" were views that have flickered on Boston screens in past lecture series, the venerable globe trotter still delighted his listeners.

This was due to his genial manner and to the anecdotes which he told so well—often with the joke turned on himself. Such as, for example, his concern about the air flight over the wilds of Portuguese East Africa. The flying ship encountered what Mr. Holmes thought was a severe storm. He became so alarmed that he decided to peep in the pilots' quarters to see if they were preparing for a forced landing. What he saw was the pilot reading a French novel. And to prove this he flashed a picture of the scene on the screen.

There was the general run of slides artistically colored by Mildred Petry. Colored movies were conspicuous by their absence. Black and whites also were infrequent.

Next week: Great Little Holland.

Films in Prospect

Films announced for this week in Boston movie houses include the following:

Fine Arts—"Harvest," French film, beginning a third and final week today.

Keith-Memorial — "Swanee River" (Don Ameche, Andre Leeds, Al Jolson), and "Flying Deuces" (Laurel and Hardy) beginning a second week Thursday.

Metropolitan — "The Fighting 69th" (James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, George Brent), and "High School" (Jane Withers). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Ninotchka" (Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas), and "Secret of Dr. Kildare" (Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore). Beginning Thursday.

Opening Tonight

"Ladies and Gentlemen"—At the Colonial. Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale in a play by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht based on a play by L. Bush-Fekete, produced by Gilbert Miller. The cast includes Robert Keith, William Lynn, Evelyn Varden, Roy Roberts, Connie Gilchrist, Frank Conlan, and Joseph Sweeney. Curtain at 8:30.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. Steinert Hall at 8:15.

Tuesday

Piano recital by Esther Stein, Steinert Hall, 8:30.

Wednesday

Chamber music concert by The Roth Quartet, Jordan Hall at 4.

Concert by the MacDowell Club of Boston. Brown Hall at 3. Amy Ward Durfee and Albert Hardy, vocalists, and Joseph Pulvino, violinist. Hazel Hallett and Ford Montgomery, pianists. Wheeler Beckett, conductor.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Harold Morris, piano soloist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Friday

Regular afternoon Boston Symphony Orchestra concert. Richard Burgin, conductor. Josef Hofmann, piano soloist. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Josef Hofmann, piano soloist. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Shaw Play on Tour

Maurice Colbourne, Barry Jones, and their English company are in their final two weeks of touring which has taken them across Canada in George Bernard Shaw's play, "Geneva." Gilbert Miller, in association with the Messrs. Colbourne and Jones, will present it at Henry Miller's Theater on Tuesday night, Jan. 30. "Geneva" has been in Toronto, at the Royal Alexandra Theater, and will play this week in Montreal. First produced at the Malvern Festival in 1938, "Geneva" had a run of seven months at the Saville and St. James Theaters in London. Since the play's opening in Canada, Mr. Shaw has revised the dialogue to touch on the European war.

Arthur Gerlach

Albert Spalding

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Monday-Tuesday pair of concerts on Jan. 29 and 30.

Grainger After Long Absence

After absence of a decade, Percy Grainger Saturday afternoon played the following program in Jordan Hall: Bach-Liszt, Fantasia and Fugue in G minor; Chopin, Sonata in B minor, Op. 58; Gabriel Fauré, "Apres un rêve" arranged for piano by Mr. Grainger; Ravel, "Jeux d'eau"; Debussy, "Claire de lune" and Toccata in C sharp minor, and Mr. Grainger's own arrangements of "The Merry King" (English folk song), Scotch Strathspey and Reel, "Maguire's Kick" (Irish march-jig) and a portion of his choral work, "Tribute to Foster," arranged for piano.

Mr. Grainger has always held strictly to his own views on how the classics should be performed. His ideas may not entirely coincide with ours, but in his performances he invariably commands the respect of his listener. He possesses a strikingly individual touch. It is crisp, detached, yet firm. Upon occasion it is also beautifully legato, but these occasions are not too numerous. The Bach transcription revealed the crispness of his technique to the utmost.

The Chopin sonata was subjected to Mr. Grainger's special approach, which he terms "heroic and nostalgic." To hear this pianist offer this work is a stimulating experience. The seasoned listener finds Mr. Grainger's viewpoint interesting and the student gains some new ideas, but one would not willingly adopt this pianist's interpretation in toto.

Mr. Grainger's Ravel and Debussy were models of clarity. The Ravel had an especially fortunate performance, which brought hearty applause from the audience.

Mr. Grainger's way with his arrangements has long been known. None may readily mistake a Grainger transcription. Those offered Saturday were in the musician's happiest vein, and, if they were of trifling content, they were nonetheless invigorating music. Incidentally, they revealed the pianist's remarkable technical proficiency.—G. M. S.

Institute of Modern Art Plans Wright Exhibition

Boston will have an opportunity to investigate the work of Frank Lloyd Wright when, from Jan. 24 through March 3, the Institute of Modern Art will hold a comprehensive exhibition of his residential architecture. More than one hundred photographic enlargements supplemented by plans, drawings, and models will be shown in the Gallery at 270 Dartmouth Street.

Zighera Program

Bernard Zighera, conductor of the Zighera Chamber Orchestra, whose second concert in the current series is scheduled for Jordan Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 5, announces two changes on the program planned for that evening, due to the effects of the European situation. Gustav Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder," which is published in Germany and for which only one score, already spoken for, exists in America, will necessarily be omitted. The same composer's "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen," with Cleora Wood, soprano, as soloist, will be substituted.

"Suite Classique," by the Rumanian composer, Dinu Lipatti, who, when he met Mr. Zighera last summer at the chateau of the Princess Polignac, promised him a special scoring for a first American performance this winter, will also have to be deleted from the program, as Mr. Zighera has neither received the music nor had any word from the composer since the outbreak of war. In its place the orchestra will present Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro," with Mr. Zighera at the harp.

Youth Chamber Program

Feri Roth, leader of the Roth String Quartet (whose other members are Rachmael Weinstock, violinist, Julius Shaier, violist, and Oliver Edel, cellist) has written some program notes for the first concert, at 4 p. m., next Wednesday, in the Youth Chamber Music Series in Jordan Hall.

He says of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's "Divertimenti" from the E minor String Quartet: "Mrs. Coolidge, known everywhere in the world as a chamber music patron, and in this role unique in the history of music, is a fine composer and pianist. In this work she shows a great feeling and facility for the four strings. Romantic in mood, classical in form, the 'Divertimenti' consists of eight variations on a theme; (1) Chorale; (2) Little Ballad; (3) Bit of Temper; (4) A Memory; (5) Badinage; (6) Berceuse; (7) Out of the Depths; (8) Finale Fugato."

The concerts are open to adults as well as to young people. The program for next Wednesday includes also Haydn's Quartet in D Major, Op. 76, No. 5, and Schumann's Piano Quintet in E Flat, Op. 44 (Avis Bliven Charbonnel, pianist).

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Paintings and water colors by Philip Von Saltza, lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through Feb. 3.

Boston City Club—Business Men's exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by members. Through Jan. 29.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; animals in bronze by William Boogar Jr. Through January.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oils by Edith L. Claverly. Through Feb. 2.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by artists from collection of Miss Clara Endicott Sears. Through Feb. 3.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Colored lithographs of Aududon's quadrupeds.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and portraits by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through Jan. 27.

The Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of architectural work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Jan. 24-March 3.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street—Massachusetts Art Project exhibition. Through Jan. 27.

Ross Gallery—Exhibition by four Boston women.

George R. Shaw, 2nd Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Barse Miller; American primitives. Through Feb. 3.

Symphony Hall—Photographs by Hermann C. Lythgoe, on view during concerts. Through Jan 30.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Feb. 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Annual exhibition, Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 3.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Harvard Memorial Society exhibition of Harvard silver. Through Feb. 3. Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries; Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

Massachusetts Art Project WPA

'Cutting Ice'

Water color by Philip Van Saltza on exhibition at the Boston Conservatory of Music

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"The most rewarding of this season's new plays."—RICHARD LOCKRIDGE, Sun
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
KEY LARGO
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor."—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

LAST 2 WEEKS
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—65c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"BROADWAY'S TOPNOTCH BEST"
—John Mason Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO
CAME TO DINNER
By MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evenings, 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7850. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
AT ORPHEUM: 3 SHOWS DAILY. Morning and Mat. continuous. Eves. and Sunday—All Seats Reserved.
AT STATE: TWICE DAILY, 1:30 and 8 P. M. All Seats Reserved.
SUNDAYS—Both Theatres, 2 and 8. All Seats Reserved.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Loretta Young—David Niven
"ETERNALLY YOURS"
Edward Ellis—William Gargan
"THREE SONS"
Wednesday—"MY MAN GODFREY" and "THE LADY VANISHES"

NEW YORK CITY

"HE MARRIED HIS WIFE"
JOEL McCREA • NANCY KELLY
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Rangers Now Heading for New Records—Texas Star Writes Three Fresh Headlines

New Yorkers Have Clear League Lead

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	4	7	87	42	41
Boston	15	7	3	90	50	33
Toronto	10	10	6	85	66	26
Chicago	11	14	1	51	77	23
Detroit	8	16	4	46	72	20
Americans	9	19	1	57	83	19
Montreal	8	17	2	56	77	18

Result Jan. 20
Toronto 5, Americans 1.
Results Jan. 21
Rangers 4, Boston 2.
Americans 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, Toronto 2.

By the Associated Press

Hockey players don't like too much talk about things that may happen, but the amazing New York Rangers may surpass the 1929-30 feat of the Boston Bruins, who lost only five times in a 44-game National Hockey League campaign.

The Rangers have played 28 of this season's 48 contests already and lost only four. From the way they played against Boston's World-Champion Bruins last night in capturing the league lead, there seems to be no reason to believe they will be beaten often in the next 20. They already have gone through one 19-game stretch without a loss to set a new league record. Last night's 4-2 victory over Boston was their second win since that streak ended.

Fifth Without Defeat

That game also was their fifth against Boston this season without a defeat. Only the first ended in a tie. And, as usual, the Ranger defense was a bit too good. A crowd of 16,214 got the kind of rugged, exciting game that was expected, but only for 40 seconds of the first period was Boston ahead.

Milt Schmidt notched the first of his two Boston goals at 18:02 of the first period on a rink-length breakaway. At 18:42, Clint Smith scored the first of two he made for the Rangers. Mac Colville sent New York ahead to stay in the second frame, and Bryan Hextall tallied in the third before the second Schmidt goal.

The victory put the Rangers two points ahead of the Bruins, who in turn hold a three-point margin over Toronto's Maple Leafs. Toronto, after routing the New York Americans, 5-1, Saturday, fell before Detroit's Red Wings, 3-2, last night.

Standing Shaken Up

The lower part of the league standing was shaken up as the result of Detroit's triumph and the Americans' 2-1 victory over the Black Hawks at Chicago. The Red Wings climbed to fifth place and the Amerks, to sixth. The Montreal Canadiens, idle over the week end, dropped to the cellar.

Connie Brown, brought up by the Wings from their Indianapolis farm, was the big factor in Detroit's victory. He scored two goals and Kenny Kilrea, another former Indianapolis player, one after the Leafs made the first tally. Rookies Les Chisholm and Red Heron were the only successful Toronto sharpshooters.

An injury to Goalie Paul Goodman may have cost the Black Hawks their game with the Americans, but the New Yorkers put up a fine defense after Cully Dahlstrom scored the Chicago goal. In the third period, with his teammate Al Murray in the penalty box, Tommy Anderson tied the score. Then a flying puck caught Goodman over the right eye and inflicted a severe injury. He finished the game with a bandage nearly covering the eye. While Goodman was thus handicapped, Art Chapman made the winning tally.

Canadian Figures

OTTAWA (CP)—A graceful pair of Toronto skaters captured the prize plums at the Canadian figure skating championships at the Minto Skating Club Jan. 20.

Norah McCarthy, a polished, 16-year-old miss from Toronto Skating Club, dislodged Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg from the senior women's singles throne, and Ralph McCreath of the same club glided to an easy victory in the men's singles championship event.

Together their skill brought them also the senior pairs title, which they won the year before.

The senior fours championship also went to the Toronto Skating Club, but it was only an exhibition, for Elizabeth Chambers, Ruth Hall, William Calder and John Milsom proved to be the only team entered.

Ottawa's Minto Club earned two titles. Mrs. Donald Cruikshank and her husband retained their waltzing pairs title and Mrs. Emore Davis and Melville Rogers carried off the 10-step event.

Turner Signs Contract

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—Myron "Mike" McCormick, young outfielder who batted .318 for Indianapolis last year, has signed his contract with the Cincinnati Reds.

It was all right with Jim Turner to be traded by the Boston Bees to the Cincinnati Reds for Les Scarsella. Turner's 1940 contract, duly signed, has come in. He is the 23rd Red player and 11th pitcher signed up.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 20

Brown 73, Lowell Textile 27.
Wesleyan 42, Mass. State 19.
Army 46, Cornell 36.
Georgia Tech 50, Mississippi 39.
DePaul 33, Chicago 22.
Kentucky 35, Tennessee 26.
Bates 47, Northeastern 43.
Colby 45, Maine 34.
Worcester Tech 57, Boston Univ. 48.
Columbia 38, Dartmouth 32.
Penn State 40, Navy 17.

Official American League Schedule, 1940

Heavy black figures denote Saturdays and Sundays. Brackets denote Holidays

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston	Abroad
CHICAGO		Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 10, 11, 12 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 24, 25	Apr. 25, 26 May [30], [30] July 6, 7 Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 17,18,19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 5, 6, 7 June 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 3, 4 June 4, 5, 6 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 1, 2, 3 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29	Decoration Day at Cleveland
ST. LOUIS	Apr. 27, 28 July [4], [4], 5 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 27, 28, 29		Apr. 16, 17, 18 May [30], [30] July 6, 7 Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8	May 10, 11, 12 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. [2], [2]	May 5, 6, 7 June 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 1, 2, 3 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 3, 4 June 4, 5, 6 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Decoration Day at Detroit July 4th at Chicago Labor Day at Cleveland
DETROIT	Apr. 22, 23, 24 May 24, 25, 26 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. [2], [2]	Apr. 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29, 30 Aug. 5, 6, 7 Aug. 31, Sept. 1		Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 27, 28, 29	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 1, 2, 3 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 3, 4 June 4, 5, 6 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 5, 6, 7 June 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	Labor Day at Chicago
CLEVELAND	Apr. 16, 17, 18 June 29, 30 Aug. 5, 6, 7 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	Apr. 22, 23, 24 May 24, 25, 26, 26 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11	Apr. 27, 28, 29 July [4], [4] Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 20, 21, 22		May 3, 4 June 4, 5, 6 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 1, 2, 3 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 5, 6, 7 June 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	July 4th at Detroit
WASHINGTON	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19		May 10, 11, 12 May [30], [30], 31 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 21, 22	Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 Sept. 24, 25	Apr. 22, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 26, 27	Decoration Day at Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16, 17	Apr. 25, 26 May 25, 26 July [4], [4] Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 7, 8		Apr. 22, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. [2], [2]	Apr. [19], [19], 20, 21 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 4, 5 Sept. 28, 29	April 19th at Boston July 4th at Washington Labor Day at New York
NEW YORK	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 10, 11	Apr. 27, 28, 29 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 28, 29	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 26, 27		Apr. 25, 26 May 25, 26 July [4], [4] Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 7, 8	July 4th at Boston
BOSTON	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. [2], [2]	Apr. 27, 28, 29 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 Sept. 24, 25	May 10, 11, 12 May [30], [30], 31 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 21, 22		Decoration Day at New York Labor Day at Washington
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays 7 Night Games July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays 7 Night Games Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays 7 Night Games Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 19th July 4th	

ALL STAR GAME AT ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1940

Mid-Year Exams Claim Attention in Most Sections

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Mid-year examinations claim the basketball athletes' attention in most sections this week, but leading teams of the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain Big Seven and Southwest Conference get down to deciding championships.

Nowhere else are lines between the real title contenders and the remainder of the field so clearly drawn as in these three groups. Even on the west coast, only the southern division race has any clarity; there are several possibilities in the northern section.

The southern half of the Coast League, however, has been reduced to a two-team struggle between Southern California and Stanford. California and U. C. L. A. are clearly outclassed, losing not only to their Conference rivals, but practically everyone else. Next Friday and Saturday the Trojans and the Indians play a two-game series at Los Angeles and out of that may come the season's victor.

Right now Southern California is the favorite, unbeaten in 10 games this season and possessing the reserve strength to finish a tough game as strongly as it started. The Trojans also have the coast's outstanding individual star in Ralph Vaughn, who ran his total to 50 points in Friday's 50-32 victory over U. C. L. A. Stanford, beaten only in its first game with Nebraska, has run up some notable scores, including 55-32 over California Friday and 60-36 over College of the Pacific Saturday, but lacks standout reserve players.

In the Big Seven the game of the week is undefeated Utah against Colorado's defending champions at Boulder Friday. The Utes kept their record clear last week by whipping Wyoming 47-33 while Colorado crushed Denver 66-25 and beat out Colorado State 47-41 to make it four victories in five Conference starts. Utah State, victor in its only league game, plays Wyoming and Denver next weekend while Utah goes on from the Colorado game to face Colorado State.

The Southwest Conference race finds the 1939 champions, Texas, tied with Rice at four victories and one loss. Texas A. and M. is close behind. The Longhorns already have beaten Rice, but were upset by Arkansas. Rice beat the Aggies 62-44 last week and meets them again Tuesday in the feature tilt of a four-game program that gives the Owls a chance to take a long lead.

Otherwise the Conference races are dormant this week. Three games are listed in the Big Six and a couple in the Missouri Valley Conference, but the unbeaten leaders, Missouri and Oklahoma Aggies, aren't involved. Princeton makes its Eastern League debut Saturday against Cornell, one of three teams tied for the lead. Except for the Kentucky-Alabama game, there's little to disturb the leaders of the South's two major circuits.

N. C. State Alumni Votes to Openly Subsidize Sports

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Alumni of North Carolina State College announced yesterday that athletic scholarships would be openly awarded students who meet qualifications at the institution for at least the next five years.

D. W. (Dutch) Seifert, of Weldon, elected President of the group which organized the Wolfpack Club, said the club would provide athletic scholarships for all sports from contributions made by alumni and supporters.

N. C. State is a member of the Southern Conference.

N. C. State is a unit of the University of North Carolina, of which Dr. Frank P. Graham is President. In 1936 Dean J. W. Harrelson, who is a founder of the Wolfpack Club, voted with President Graham for the so-called Graham Plan, intended to prohibit giving special preference to athletes in award of scholarships in the Southern Conference. The plan was virtually repealed two years ago.

"Whether we like it or not, subsidizing of athletes is and has been going on for years in every school of our acquaintance," said President Seifert. "For the last two years we have endeavored to bring our proselyting activities out from under the table.

"We believe that the time has come for athletic scholarships to be placed on a business-like basis, open and above-board from every standpoint. And that is exactly what we are going to do."

Wade Ison, secretary-treasurer of the Wolfpack Club, and college publicity man, said the scholarships would be handled entirely by an alumni committee, independent of any faculty control.

Each division of the University to North Carolina has its own scholarship committee of the faculty to act on scholarships controlled by the institution, but these committees do not have control over scholarships furnished by alumni.

Dean Harrelson of N. C. State was one of 17 organizing founders of the newly-founded Wolfpack Club.

There has been no formal ban on athletic scholarships at N. C. State since December, 1937, and lists of alumni contributions to aid students have been published in the alumni magazine since 1938.

Lott Regains Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 22 (AP)—Hunter Lott of Philadelphia dethroned H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of Boston in the finals of the Atlantic Coast squash racquets championships yesterday.

Lott's victory by a 15—10, 12—15, 15—13, 17—15 score earned him the title he relinquished in 1939 to the Bostonian in a similar four-game final. The year before Lott downed Howes in the final after a hard battle.

Lott swept past A. W. Patterson of Philadelphia in straight games in yesterday morning's semifinals while Howes eliminated Ralph Sleicher of New York in the other round of four match. Patterson had eliminated Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, national champion, in a quarter-final contest while Sleicher put out Stanley Pearson, Jr., of Princeton, intercollegiate champion.

American League Schedule Opens Uniformly April 16

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The New York Yankees begin defense of their fourth straight American League title and world's championship this year on April 16 against the Philadelphia Athletics.

That date not only marks the beginning of the Yankees' campaign for five championships in a row, but also the beginning of the League's 40th season.

While the Yanks are opening at Philadelphia the Boston Red Sox begin at Washington, Cleveland at Chicago, and St. Louis at Detroit. All the opening series run three days. The season closes on Sept. 29.

In recent seasons the Washington Senators have jumped the gun by opening a day ahead of the other teams, but this procedure has been abandoned in favor of the uniform inaugural program.

New York gets its first 1940 view of the powerful Yankees April 19 when the champs meet Washington. Philadelphia plays at Boston the same day, Chicago at St. Louis and Detroit at Cleveland. The four western teams begin their first swing through the eastern half of the circuit April 30, and the eastern teams begin their first western jaunt May 14.

Cunningham's Last Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)..The iron man of track, Glenn Cunningham, plans to quit running before he gets rusty.

Just when people were beginning to wonder whether the durable Kansan would lope along forever, he disclosed in a radio (N. B. C.) interview last night this would be his last season

"For a long time now, I've postponed my retirement from active competition, but it's one of those things that can't be put off forever," he said. "This will be my last year.

"I've continued in competition these past two years mainly with the hope of trying for my third successive Olympic team. Now conditions on the other side have made the holding of the Olympic Games impossible. So why go on?"

The great runner, who used to break some kind of a record nearly every time he competed, already has made three appearances in this winter's indoor meets, besides in the Sugar Bowl meet at New Orleans.

He won the handicap mile feature of the Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club games here Saturday night in 4m. 19.6s. In his other starts he ran second in the 1,500 meters at the Sugar Bowl, won the half mile in the K. of C. games here, and ran second to Gene Venzke in a 4m. 13.1s. mile at Boston.

Cunningham said he was "more and more anxious to enter my chosen professional field," and expressed a desire for "a teaching position in a department of health and physical education, preferably somewhere in the Midwest." Since receiving a doctorate from New York University in 1938, Cunningham has been a lecturer for the University of Kansas extension division.

Golf Standing

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Standings: Jan. 1 to Jan. 21 period, for Professional Golfers' Association Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy, competition for 1940:

	Points
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas	66
Jimmy Hindes, Great Neck, L. I.	36
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	28
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	26
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill.	26
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	23
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass.	16
Al Kreuger, Beloit, Wis.	16

Leading money winners: Jan. 1 to Jan. 21, 1940, for PGA winter tournament golf swing (Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco opens):

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas	$2,375
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H.	1,940
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C.	1,583
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I.	880
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	778
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	733
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	700
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill.	625
Willie Goggin, San Francisco	500

Eastern Football Group Re-Elects

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association re-elected all its officials and left up to Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell the task of reducing the list of active football officials from 144 to 110.

William M. McCarter of Dartmouth was re-elected president, H. Jamison Swarts of Pennsylvania, vice-president and Bushnell secretary-treasurer. Seven directors at large chosen were Henry W. Clark, Lafayette; Clarence Overend, Carnegie Tech; Maurice J. (Clipper) Smith, Villanova; William A. Reid, Colgate; Carl Lundholm, New Hampshire; George E. Little, Rutgers, and Albert B. Nixon, New York University.

Pittsburgh Contract

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 22 (AP)—Kenneth Heintzelman, six-foot southpaw from Peruque, Mo., yesterday became the 21st Pittsburgh Pirate and the third southpaw hurler to sign a 1940 contract.

Biff Jones Approves The Big Squad Idea

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Fans who go to watch Nebraska's future football teams under Coach Lawrence (Biff) Jones, the old Army mentor, are going to see lots of players.

"Biff," speaking at an Omaha banquet for the 1939 team, told 500 fans that "I want to use lots of boys."

Explaining, he added, "It enables them to report fresh on Mondays and it cuts down the chances of injuries. That's why few of our boys played more than 30 minutes per game last season."

University Chancellor C. S. Boucher, following Jones, endorsed the idea, declaring the 1939 Cornhusker team a "team of no stars, or rather a team of 30 or 35 stars."

Babe Ruth Gives Up Hope Of Returning to Baseball

NEW YORK (AP)—The greatest figure of baseball's modern age, Babe Ruth, has given up hope of ever returning to the game he glorified for two decades.

A mellow, bulging fellow living decorously on the annuities he had the good sense to lay away with part of the million dollars he earned in baseball, the Babe doesn't seem sorry.

"Yeh, I guess I'm out of it," Ruth said. "I've got a comfortable home here and no worries. I get a few odds jobs to do, but mostly I keep busy trying to hold down my weight. I play a lot of table tennis and golf, go hunting and I've got one of those electric horses, too."

Is Different Now

He's a different Bambino now from the rollicking, carefree character who caused the record books to be rewritten, received up to $80,000 a year from the New York Yankees, squandered possibly a quarter of a million in luxurious living and paid some $20,000 in baseball fines.

He weighs 243 pounds, 15 or 20 above his playing weight, and will be 46 years old Feb. 7. Somehow it was a melancholy scene as the Babe lounged amidst countless trophies and remarked:

"I don't go to the games much anymore. Everytime I go I ruin a suit of clothes getting through the crowd. "Somebody spilled ink all down the back of my coat the last time."

Although he doesn't see much of it, Ruth still likes to talk about baseball and compares the old days with the present. He'll be heading south next month—to take a place on the faculty of a baseball school.

Baseball Schools

"These baseball schools do more good for a young player than most people realize," he championed. "They have real instructors who show the boys how to improve themselves and a few weeks in a proper school is worth years of sandlot play. The big league clubs ought to lend the schools a hand. They sign a lot of players out of them every year.

"There aren't so many ball players coming up as there were in my day. Kids in cities don't have much chance to play. If baseball hadn't started the chain store system I don't know where it would be."

The Babe's well-known antipathy to exhibition games cropped up when he declared "there'll never be any more 20-year players. They burn out too fast. A week after training camp opens they start playing games. They play 35 or 40 exhibition games in the spring and during the season so that a player may appear in nearly 200 games a season. Why I started with Boston in 1914 and we never had a single exhibition game until 1918."

Steered into later channels, Ruth praised the present Yankees. "They're a great ball club and I think they'll be on top for a long time. Do you know who made this team? Joe Gordon. He came along just at the right time. The club needed a spark and he gave it."

Finally we asked the Babe a question he must have heard hundreds of times—is anybody going to break his record of 60 home runs in a season. Looking up at a big diagram on a wall showing the date, the score, the team, the pitcher, for everyone of those homers, he mused:

"I hope not . . . I hope not."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dick Metz defeated Horton Smith, one up, in final of $5,000 match play open golf tournament at San Francisco.

Three Years Ago

William A. Kern, former Pittsburgh tackle and assistant coach, named head football coach at Carnegie Tech, succeeding Howard Harpster.

American League Night Games

Philadelphia

May 28 with Boston.
June 5 with Detroit; June 11 with Chicago.
July 5 with New York; July 12 with Cleveland; July 17 with St. Louis.
Aug. 13 with Washington.

Chicago

June 14 with Boston; June 25 with Washington.
July 26 with New York; July 31 with Philadelphia.
Aug. 9 with Detroit; Aug. 30 with Cleveland.
Sept. 5 with St. Louis.

Cleveland

May 27 with Detroit.
June 18 with Washington; June 24 with New York.
July 23 with Philadelphia; July 30 with Boston.
Aug. 14 with Chicago; Aug. 17 with St. Louis.

Demaret New Golf Leader Among Pros

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Professional golfers hiking along the winter tournament circuit—and they are a hard shelled, uncompromising lot — made their salaams to a new leader today—Jimmy Demaret, from Houston.

When the Texas tornado—and no other appellation more fitly describes the way he blew through the tournament—defeated Willie Goggin, local crack shot, yesterday to win the $5,000 San Francisco match-play open championship, he wrote three new headlines for golf thus far in 1940.

Money Leader

The 2 and 1 victory in the 36-hole finals put Demaret in the forefront of the current year's money-getters in the art of battling par.

He captured his second major tournament in as many weeks—the other being the Oakland medal-play open. At the peak of his game, steady as clock-work, and pacing the field, he will be the one to beat from now until the boys bang out their shots in the U. S. open and the P. G. A. championships.

Along with $2,375 earnings—$75 in the Los Angeles Open, $1,200 in the Oakland and $1,100 in the San Francisco event—Demaret became the first player in the 10-year history of the local tournament to win it twice. He was top man here in 1938.

Late Drive

Demaret's drive to leadership of the parade was accomplished in sensational fashion. After finishing in a tie for 10th at Los Angeles, he won the Oakland tournament by coming from behind in the last nine of the 72-hole event.

He qualified in second place in the San Francisco tournament, then won five match-play rounds without once being down to an opponent.

He shot sub-par golf over the Lake Merced course to take Goggin's measure in the 36-hole finals. For 35 holes played he was four under standard figures. He had to be. Goggin finished two under.

Deadly iron shots to the greens in the face of biting wind and an uncanny putting touch that curled the ball in from all angles and distances on the greens made the Texan master of the match from the seventh hole on.

He went into the lead at that point, then increased it to a three-hole advantage and matched putt for putt when they counted most.

Cooke Scores In Florida Tennis

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., sixth-ranking player of the United States, blasted Ed Alloo, Berkeley Calif., entrant, off the courts here yesterday to win the Florida West Coast tennis singles and a second leg on the West Coast Trophy.

Cooke won in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1, to repeat his 1938 victory here.

The dapper little Oregon player, runner-up to Bobby Riggs in the Wimbledon Championship in England last summer and co-holder of the Wimbledon doubles title with Riggs, scored his second straight victory of the winter campaign by completely outclassing the 20-year-old Californian.

His forcing game was too much for Alloo, who apparently spent himself Saturday defeating the Britisher, Charles Hare, and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., to reach the final round.

Cooke won the Florida State singles last week, defeating Prusoff in the final round.

Pauline Betz, National indoor champion from Los Angeles, triumphed in the women's singles by defeating Mary Hardwick, British Wightman Cup player, 8—6, 6—3.

A's Sign Collegian

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 22 (AP)—Claude Plant, sophomore pitching ace at Western State Teachers College, said yesterday he has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Athletics and will report to the club's farm at Wilmington, Del., in the spring.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, flashes sub-par golf to beat Willie Goggin of San Francisco, 2 and 1, in final of $5,000 match play open.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Wolfpack Club, alumni organization of North Carolina State College, announces plan to award athletic scholarships openly for next five years.

DAYTON, Ohio — National Pro Football League executive committee withholds approval of Detroit Club's sale pending discussion of "few minor details" with former owner George Richards.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., crushes Ed Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—1, 6—1, to win Florida West Coast tennis singles championship.

NEW YORK—Within 24 hours after winning handicap mile feature of Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club indoor track meet, Glenn Cunningham, Olympic star and holder of many records, announces intention of retiring at end of season.

DETROIT—Tigers trade outfielder Beau Bell to Cleveland Indians for outfielder Bruce Campbell.

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Personal differences blamed as head football coach Wes Fry and line coach Stan Williamson resign at Kansas State.

BUENOS AIRES—United States swimmers win four of five events in Pan-American competition with five other nations.

RYE, N. Y.—Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia wins senior women's title second straight year in eastern figure skating championships.

NEW YORK—Pro football writers select Parker Hall of Cleveland Rams most valuable player in National Football League.

LONDON—Stanley Wooderson, world record holder at mile and half mile, returns to competition but runs third in seven mile event.

NEW YORK—New York baseball writers to award trophy to President Ed Barrow of Yankees "for meritorious service to baseball over a long period of years."

Track Meet Here Saturday Bringing Western Talent—Local Hockey Teams Lose

Prout Card Is Attractive Without Metropolitan Stars

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging by the way entries for the Prout Memorial Games are pouring into Bill Kenney's downtown office, the annual track and field meet at the Boston Garden next Saturday evening will be none the less attractive by the absence of athletes from New York's metropolitan area.

By insisting that all local competitors stay at home for the Metropolitan senior championships, New York officials blocked several outstanding runners and jumpers from coming here this week. But apparently Kenney, the meet manager, was only pushed to wider fields, because his entry list today is shaping up as one of the best of the indoor season.

Big Ten Champion

In the invitation 600, Kenney will present Warren Breidenbach, the Big Ten Conference quarter-mile titleholder from the University of Michigan; Bill Fritz, the Canadian who won the B. A. A. 600 last winter, and Harold Cagle, the former Oklahoma Baptist ace. Two other names will be added later in the week.

Already entered in the one-mile are Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske, Archie San Romani, Blaine Rideout and John Munski, all familiar names to New England track followers. Lou Zamperini, the University of Southern California miler, is expected to enter before Saturday.

Lash Returning

Don Lash, Walter Mehl and Bill Atkinson are coming back to the Garden for the two-mile, with Tommy Deckard also a possible starter. As this was written, the last named was undecided whether to run the mile or two-mile. John Borican of New Jersey will defend his 1,000-yard crown against Campbell Kane, Jim Davis of North Carolina, and others. Ken Clapp, Al Tolmich, Ed Dugger, Lawrence O'Connor and Walter Hall are a few of the stars entered in the shorter races.

The Prout relay events, as usual, will get a prominent play on the lengthy card. Among the newcomers will be Princeton and Indiana. The latter has one of the top quartets in the country. Fordham and New York University, of course, cannot send teams under the present conditions. Other colleges entered are Yale, Colgate, Holy Cross, Boston College, M. I. T., Tufts, Northeastern, Rhode Island, Brown, Bates, Amherst, Wesleyan, Connecticut, Middlebury, Worcester Tech, Mass. State and Boston University. The pairings will be announced soon.

Hoyt at Yale

Yale is sending one- and two-mile relay teams. The Eli is now coached by Charlie Hoyt, formerly an outstanding mentor at University of Michigan. It will be interesting to note how Yale is progressing under his talented leadership.

In Jim Davis, the University of North Carolina captain, who is entered in the Cheverus 1,000, Boston will see a very versatile young man. Although unknown in this section, he has a fine collegiate record. He won the National junior 1,500-meter crown in 1938 and ran fifth in the National Collegiate A. A. mile that same year. Last year he lowered the Southern Conference mile standard to 4m. 14.2s. Davis has done 1m. 53.7s for the half while running a mile. His record also shows a 9m. 17s. time for two miles.

Exam Period Closes Down Hockey Wars

With mid-year examinations at hand, the local college hockey sextets take the week off to concentrate upon their books instead of competition.

Not one game is scheduled this week in either the Triple I or New England Intercollegiate Leagues for American teams. Altogether only six games will be played in the East, including the Toronto-Queen's affair at Kingston, Ont., Friday. Princeton meets Clarkson Tech Wednesday and New York A. C. Saturday at Princeton, with the other three contests seeing St. Nicks playing at Yale, Lehigh visiting Army, and Toronto coming south of the border to play Clarkson Tech at Potsdam, N. Y.

Toronto Undefeated

Although only the first third of the Triple I League schedule has been completed, it is fairly apparent that Toronto is about to usurp the position held by McGill in college hockey circles during the past few years. The Varsity Blue is undefeated in eight games, including league games with Princeton, Yale, and Dartmouth, its latest achievement being the 13-1 drubbing of Dartmouth Saturday night at Toronto.

McGill, while it is still undefeated both on its season and league schedules, nevertheless has not shown the power and finesse that Big Red teams of recent years have exhibited. McGill, while it scored a 7-0 victory over Harvard, had to work for its 5-3 victory over Yale over the week end, so much so in fact that Montreal fans were seen to shake their heads in the Forum.

Dartmouth Leads

As far as the Quadrangular League is concerned, Dartmouth leads the parade by virtue of its 5-4 defeat of Harvard. Neither Yale nor Princeton have played a loop affair yet. Until it is proved to the contrary, the Indians would appear to be on their way to a third successive league championship, with the chief contention coming from the Elis, who have earned notice during the past week by their victory over Clarkson and stubborn battle at McGill.

In the New England League, Northeastern pulled a surprise when it defeated Colby on the latter's home ice last Friday. Up to that game, the White Mules had been running a front race with four victories in four games. Boston College, the other strong entry, is still undefeated in three games and still considered favorably despite their tie with Army last week.

Gold Getter —By Pap'

LAWSON LITTLE
FINALLY CAME THROUGH TO WIN THE LOS ANGELES OPEN
FORE
THIS IS ALL RIGHT
HE SCORED A VICTORY IN THE CANADIAN OPEN ALMOST FOUR YEARS AGO...
HE IS LIKELY TO CUT QUITE A FIGURE IN FUTURE EVENTS NOW THAT HE'S STARTED
Lawson LITTLE WHEN HE WON THE BRITISH and AMERICAN AMATEUR CROWNS IN 1934 and 1935
PAP

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It wasn't so much the mere winning of the Los Angeles open golf tournament as the manner in which Lawson Little accomplished the feat that indicates that the former British and American amateur champion is ready to cut in on some of the rich prizes on the winter gold circuit.

Little trailed the leaders by five strokes as the field straightened out for the final round. Playing in a steady downpour for the most part, Little hammered par into submission and turned in a 65 for a total of 282 strokes to win over Clayton Heafner by a single stroke.

This was Little's first major triumph since he turned professional almost four years ago after winning the British and American amateur championships twice running. A victory in the Canadian open in record-breaking figures marked his first year in the pro ranks but after that only a triumph in the San Francisco match-play open fell his way.

Little's victory in the Los Angeles open also seems to have been something of a triumph in another way. His victory was roundly applauded by the gallery and even the golf scribes. And golf scribes cheering for Lawrson Little was something new.

As the amateur champion, Little had incurred the indifference of the writers by his difficult attitude. Perhaps he didn't know how to act friendly or to co-operate with the men whose job was to report golf. At any rate, most of the scribes made no secret of the fact that they were rooting for Walter Emery to beat Little in the final of his last amateur championship.

The lean years, no doubt, have chastened the former amateur king for his attitude toward the press has changed considerably. He appreciates that the writers are only trying to earn a living just as he is and today Little does his best to help them. The past seems to be forgotten and the scribes are pulling for him to win his share of the gold and glory in the pro ranks.

—Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

Holiday Dates for Red Sox

According to the official American League schedule, released this morning, the Red Sox will have several choice holiday dates during the fast-approaching season. They stage their home opening at Fenway Park on the morning of April 19, when they meet the Philadelphia Atheltics and the same afternoon play another single with the A's. On July 4th, the Yankees come to Fenway for a double-header. The park will be sold out well in advance for this date with the world champions.

On Decoration Day—May 30—Joe Cronin and his mates will play a double-header at Yankee Stadium, which should be attractive to the locals from a financial standpoint. On Labor Day—Sept. 2—the Red Sox play at Griffith Stadium, Washington. The schedule also includes the usual number of 12 Saturday and 12 Sunday engagements.

* * *

In one respect, at least, the Washington club heads the major leagues. Their 1940 roster, complete with player information and spring training data, is hot off the press. They begin conditioning at Orlando, Fla., on Feb. 15. Incidentally, the roster again calls them the "Nationals" and not "Senators."

* * *

Glenn Cunningham, apparently, is not interested in running the longer distances after his days of top mile stepping are over. In a radio interview, the famous Kansan told listeners that this will be his final indoor season, now that the Olympic picture is fading out, with no hint of challenging longer standards.

* * *

One of the new indoor track sensations of the winter locally is Leslie Pawson, the marathoner from Pawtucket, R. I. He won the three-mile race at the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars meet at the Boston Garden, and on Saturday paced the two-mile field at the Y. M. C. A. carnival.

* * *

Mrs. Nancy B. Stalker and Caroline Mercer of Winchester, unseeded pair, won the Massachusetts class B badminton doubles championship at the University Club over the week end. In the finals they defeated Mrs. Lawrence Green and Mary Cutter of Winchester, 7—15, 15—8, 15—9.

* * *

Tom Earley of Roxbury and Joe Callahan of East Boston, young Bee pitchers, have signed contracts for the 1940 season. Callahan joined the local club late last year from Evansville, in the Three-I League, where he won 19 games and lost only eight for Bob Coleman.

* * *

Les Lowry of Newton captured the state closed table tennis championship Saturday night for the third year in succession, retiring the Worcester trophy. Mae Clouther of Arlington did likewise in the women's division, gaining permanent possession of the Farrington cup.

* * *

Briefs . . . The class C state squash racquets championship tournament opened today at the University Club . . . This is Fathers and Sons night at the Yankee Division, Post 290, American Legion at 200 Huntington Avenue . . . Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians will have a working agreement with the New York Americans next season. . . The Red Sox announce that they have made a cash offer to Benny McCoy, the former Detroit infielder recently made a free agent by Judge Landis.

Hawks Sign Goalie

CHICAGO (AP)—President Bill Tobin announces the Chicago Black Hawks have acquired Ken McAuley, 19-year-old goalie with the amateur Edmonton Flyers.

The young hockey star will report next fall.

N. E. Amateur Golf July 31

The annual amateur championship of the New England Golf Association for 1940 will be held at the Manchester Country Club, Manchester, N. H., on July 31, August 1, 2 and 3.

College Polo
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 20
Army 12, Norwich 4.

New Yorkers Now Serious Cup Threat

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The stubborn challenge the New York Rangers offered the Bruins last season—extending the play-off series to seven games before relinquishing—was serious. It has become even more serious today as the New Yorkers ignored the fact that the Bruins are Stanley Cup holders and proceed to lead them a merry pace.

Even the law of averages failed to check the drive of the Patrick men for having beaten the Bruins three times and tied them once in four games played it seemed logical to figure that last night the Bruins would be due to turn the tables. Well, they did play well and they did have more shots on the net than Rangers, but they still lost, this time by a score of 4 to 2.

Something Must Happen

Between last night and the end of the season something will have to happen, either the Bruins will have to improve or the Rangers will have to slow down—otherwise the Stanley Cup will leave these parts and go elsewhere—probably to Chicago, Detroit or Toronto. Rangers and Bruins are likely to batter each other in the opening series and the victor will be softened for the following games.

The record of the New Yorkers this season is truly remarkable. they have lost only four games in 28 played and three of the four were to the Chicago Black Hawks by scores of 3-2, 2-1 and 2-1, the other game was to Toronto 1 to 0. Seven games have gone overtime to a tie.

Wide Open Hockey

In the 28 games the league leaders have scored 87 goals, better than three goals per game. Those statistics are pretty convincing to look at in these days of so-called wide open hockey. Rangers you know, are drilled and trained by the man who originated wide-open hockey, Lester Patrick.

Their scoring seems to be equal to the style of play and they have an offense thoroughly saturated in criss-cross passing etc., and they are seldom shutout. But for all their drilling in offense and wide open hockey, they also seem to have mastered the sort of defense to match present day hockey in that they have the low figure for goals scored against them.

One can easily see that the Rangers are definitely after top honors this season. Whether they can continue through the balance of the schedule at their present pace is not too important for even if they were to fade somewhat, it is plain enough to most observors that they have the team to capitalize with when the pressure is on

Not Too Cheerful

Our local Bruins are back in town today and not too cheerful over the 4-2 result last night. They had their chances to score and failed and they knew they were slip-shod defensively at times. In other words, had they played as they should have, they might have won. Since it was a game they had pointed for their disappointment must be admitted.

Tomorrow night the Toronto Maple Leafs are in town and while the Leafs are still operating without Syl Apps, they are holding up pretty well under the handicap. The absence of Apps has seriously crimped the Leaf offense and until he returns the team cannot be considered at full strength. It is possible that Roy Conacher, injured Bruin left winger, will return to action tomorrow night.

Winter Sports

CARY, Ill. (AP)—Twenty-year-old Torger Tokle of New York has yet to meet his match in this business of ski jumping in this country.

The transplanted Norwegian won his 14th straight American title Jan. 21 in a meet put on by the Norge Ski Club. Tokle leaped 190 and 195 feet in two tries, the second mark breaking by one foot the 1936 record set by Alf Bengen of Salt Lake City. Tokle's title-winning point total of 153.6 in the Class A event.

A crowd of close to 15,000 witnessed the competition in four classes.

* * *

BELOIT, Wis. (AP) — Torger Tokle, of the Norwegian Ski Club, New York, won the Beloit Ski Club's postponed tournament on Jan. 20 with leaps of 205 and 212 feet for 152.10 points.

A crowd of 4,000 witnessed the meet.

* * *

LACONIA, N. H. (AP)—Francis Englehardt, of Salem, Mass., won the Northern New England skating championship Jan. 21 and Carmelita Landry, of Fitchburg, Mass., won the women's title.

* * *

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. (AP)—Merrill Barber, 21-year-old athlete from Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., won the President Roosevelt Trophy at the Norway Ski Club's jumping tournament Jan. 21. A crowd estimated at 20,000, the largest winter gathering here in two years, saw Barber make jumps of 133, 135 and 141 feet to top a field of 44 jumpers.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Big Bill Linney zipped his Lyon Mountain bobsled team down the iceglazed Mt. Van Hoevenberg course Jan. 21 in a new four-heat record of 4:35.13 to capture the Samuel H. Packer four-man trophy race.

Olympics Return to Garden For Games With Shawinigan

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	18	8	3	122	79	39
*Boston	14	7	4	80	82	35
St. Hyacinthe	17	12	1	140	130	35
Lachine	12	12	6	98	94	30
Valleyfield	12	13	5	107	105	29
Verdun	11	13	3	103	87	25
Shawinigan	10	20	1	88	126	21
Quebec	8	18	3	90	124	19

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 20
Verdun 12, Boston 2.

Results Jan. 21
Boston 2, Valleyfield 2 (overtime).
Sherbrooke 8, Verdun 4.
St. Hyacinthe 5, Quebec 4.
Lachine 4, Shawinigan 3.

Games This Week
Tuesday: Quebec at Sherbrooke; Valleyfield at Verdun.
Wednesday: Lachine at Shawinigan.
Thursday: Sherbrooke at St. Hyacinthe.
Friday: Shawinigan at Boston; Lachine at Quebec; Sherbrooke at Verdun.
Sunday: Shawinigan at Boston; Sherbrooke at Lachine; Verdun at Valleyfield.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than a little disappointed at their inability to capture more than two out of a possible eight points from their two games in Canada over the week end, the Boston Olympics were making ready today to entertain the seventh-place Shawinigan Falls Cataracts next week end in the usual two-game series. Both contests will take place at the Garden, the first Friday evening and the second Sunday afternoon.

Hopes Dimmed

These two games will be the fourth and fifth meetings between the two teams this season, with the Olympics holding a 2-1 edge in victories. The last time the two met was early this month, when the locals took both games at the Garden.

The hopes of the Olympics of landing first place in the league race, and consequently the easiest spot in the play-offs in March, have dimmed considerably in the past few days. Riding along on high for so many weeks, it appeared as though they might easily finish the regular season on top, especially since they could have jumped far ahead by taking the games from Verdun and Valleyfield Saturday and yesterday, instead of losing 12-2 in the former and tying 2-2 in the latter.

Yet the situation today is far different, and presents a much less promising aspect. In second place with 38 points to Sherbrooke's 39, the O's can climb back up to be sure, but the road will be hard. They would have to start another victory streak while the Canadian teams were knocking each other off, a situation which is due to the fact that the Canadians play more games. The locals have just 10 games left to play, which are all two-point affairs, while their opponents have anywhere from 11 to 13. Lest this information be interpreted as too gloomy, however, let it be said that the situation is not yet hopeless.

Whip Hand

As far as the two games just past are concerned, the Olympics themselves are wondering what happened. Verdun, a new club this winter, has held the whip hand over the local boys all season, defeating them twice early in the season at the Arena, while Valleyfield, last year's league champions, has always proved troublesome.

Saturday night, nothing went right for the Bostonians, while everything clicked for the Canadians. A bit of internal dissension had just been smoothed over, and the Bulldogs were out to prove they could play hockey. In fact, they were so eager to pile up the score, once they had the Olympics on the run, that they tired and fell easy prey to Sherbrooke yesterday 8-4.

Came From Behind

At Valleyfield, the O's earned their tie the hard way, spotting their opponents two goals and then making up the deficit. Gerry Desrosiers scored the first Boston goal on a set-up pass from Dick Lewis, while the old master, Frankie Spain, got the other when he sank a blazer on a drop pass from Paul Guibord.

In both games, the regular line-up was changed due to the absence of Buddy Foster, who was injured in the preceding week's games. Spain moved up to center the first line, Al Carvelli went up to the second, while Bob Jeremiah was the only one to retain his position on the third line. Against Verdun, Coach Hago Harrington used two Junior Olympic players, Garnet Isola and Frankie Sullivan, while on Sunday he called upon two veterans, Jack Harris and Art Smith.

Favorable Impression

Both Isola and Sullivan made favorable impressions in their first game in senior company, Isola especially taking the eye with his work in the Verdun end zone. Although he did not score, he received credit for an assist on Bob Jeremiah's tally.

Just how the third line will shape up against Shawinigan, Hago has not yet determined. This point will be settled in the Olympics' three practice sessions this week.

U. S. Women Win

MONTREAL (CP)—A touring United States women's squash racquets team swept all five singles matches in an exhibition tournament against Montreal players recently. The visitors lost only two games in the five matches.

Members of the United States team were Ann Page, Hope Knowles, Mrs. A. W. Payne, Katherine Webb and Alice Van Sicklen.

College Fencing
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 20
Cornell 15, Yale 12.
Seton Hall 21, Brown 6.
Navy 18, Penn 9.
Temple 10, Penn State 7.

College Skiing
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 20
At Clinton, N. Y.: Hamilton 277.9, Hobart 267.6.

College Rifle
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 20
Yale 1,347, U. S. Coast Guard 1,313.

Eastern Cage League Race Is Close in Early Stages

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	2	1	142	113	.667
Yale	2	1	127	100	.667
Cornell	2	1	102	93	.667
Harvard	1	1	73	86	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	101	142	.333
Columbia	1	3	138	149	.250
Princeton	-	-	--	--	.000

Result Jan. 20
Columbia 35, Dartmouth 32 (Overtime).

Even after only two weeks of play, the thirty-seventh tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today looks like the most wide open race of recent years. With three teams tied for the lead and with no team having lost more than three games, all of the six quintets which have already opened their campaigns still are in the running for the title and from the opening fortnight of competition there is little to indicate where the real strength lies.

Currently leading the field are Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale, each with two victories in three games. Dartmouth, after routing Pennsylvania and Harvard, suffered its first setback last Saturday, bowing to Columbia, 35 to 32, in overtime, as its record breaking scorer, Gus Broberg, was held to only five points, first time in 10 games this season that he has failed to hit double figures. The night before that, Yale, up to then unbeaten in or out of the league, bowed to Cornell, which had trounced Columbia two nights previously.

Thus as the circuit enters its third week of play every team except Princeton, which has not yet opened its title quest, has chalked up at least one victory and the Tigers, on their practice-game record one of the threats for the crown, will have their chance when they face Cornell at Ithaca this Saturday in the only league contest of the week.

With Broberg held to five points in his last start, little Albie Myers, of Columbia, jumped into the lead in the race for individual scoring honors. The 5-foot 8-inch Lion forward has tallied 53 points in four games. Broberg has 48, but he has made his total in three, for a better average than the Lion star's. Before being shackled by Len Will, of the Lions, Broberg had broken his own scoring record for one game by sinking 29 points against Pennsylvania. Jim Bennett, of Cornell, who waged a season long fight with Broberg for last year's laurels, currently is third, with 45 points in three games, while Dartmouth's Bill Parmer is fourth with 36 and Yale's co-captain, Tom Erickson, is fifth with 31. The individual scoring leaders follow:

	Games	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
Myers, Columbia	4	24	5	53
Broberg, Dartmouth	3	17	14	48
Bennett, Cornell	3	17	11	45
Parmer, Dartmouth	3	12	12	36
Erickson, Yale	3	14	3	31
Naylor, Columbia	3	10	6	26
Ramsey, Cornell	3	12	1	25
Hahn, Pennsylvania	3	8	7	23
Cobb, Yale	3	10	2	22
Buckley, Harvard	2	9	2	20
Ingley, Yale	3	9	2	20
Pearson, Dartmouth	3	8	4	20
Seeders, Pennsylvania	3	7	5	19
Sullivan, Dartmouth	3	6	7	19

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Queen's	3	0	29	10	6
Toronto	3	0	33	4	6
McGill	2	0	12	3	4
Dartmouth	1	2	10	25	2
Harvard	0	2	4	12	0
Yale	0	3	5	24	0
Princeton	0	2	4	22	0

Results Jan. 20
Toronto 13, Dartmouth 1.
McGill 5, Yale 3.

Games This Week
Friday: Toronto at Queen's.

College Wrestling
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 20
Wesleyan 16, Amherst 14.
Penn 27, Columbia 3.
Ohio State 23, Ohio Univ. 5.
Michigan 24, Northwestern 8.
Williams 21, Springfield 6.
Lafayette 26, Temple 8.
Penn State 26, Chicago 0.
Yale 16, Cornell 12.
Navy 29, North Carolina 3.

Amateur Hockey
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 20
Boston Junior Olympics 5, Sands Point Tigers 2.
Rivervale 2, Atlantic City 2.
New York 4, Baltimore 1.
New York Rovers 7, Baltimore Orioles 6.
Jamaica Hawks 3, Manhattan Arrows 1.

College Swimming
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 20
Rochester 38, Toronto 37.
Michigan 48, N. Y. A. C. 27.
Penn State 46, Washington-Jefferson 27.
Columbia 48, Syracuse 27.
Navy 68, Virginia 7.
Worcester Tech 40, Wesleyan 35.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 20
Hamilton 6, Middlebury 2.
Williams 9, Norwich 2.
Toronto 13, Dartmouth 1.
Minnesota 5, Michigan 2.
Army 5, Boston College 3.
Colgate 4, St. Lawrence 3.
Clarkson Tech 6, Queen's 1.

Events

Monday, Jan. 22
Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 23
Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs at Garden in evening (hockey).
Harvard Varsity, Team A, vs. Union Boat Club at Boston (squash).
Public skating at Arena in morning and evening.

Thursday, Jan. 25
Junior Olympics vs. Providence at Garden in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Friday, Jan. 26
Boston Olympics vs. Shawinigan Falls Cataracts at Garden in evening (hockey).
Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Needham vs. Watertown; Walpole vs. Waltham; Boston College High vs. Wellesley; Quincy vs. Framingham.
Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.

Saturday, Jan. 27
Northeastern track meet at Garden in afternoon.
K. of C. track meet at Garden in evening.
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory in evening: Harvard vs. Ramblers; Harvard Freshmen vs. Edgewood Farms; Fairview vs. Cossacks.
Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Hudson vs. Lexington; Natick vs. Brookline; Somerville vs. Brockton; Dedham vs. Malden.
Interscholastic Ice Hockey League Games at Arena in afternoon: Arlington vs. Newton; Belmont vs. Medford; Stoneham vs. Cambridge Latin; Rindge Tech vs. Melrose.

Sunday, Jan. 28
Boston Olympics vs. Shawinigan Falls Cataracts at Garden in afternoon (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 21
National League
New York Rangers 4, Boston 2.
Detroit 3, Toronto 2.
New York Americans 2, Chicago 1.
International-American League
Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Syracuse 4, Hershey 1.
New Haven 4, Springfield 3.
Providence 3, Cleveland 1.
American Association
St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2 (overtime).
(No games scheduled tonight).

New Hampshire Grid Captain

Warren

Recently elected football captain for 1940, Matt Flaherty (center) with Head Coach George Sauer (left) and Chick Justice, line coach (right). Flaherty hails from Portland, Maine, and plays tackle.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
Leading Articles

JANUARY 27, 1940

INTERNATIONAL LAW SURVIVES By William E. Masterson
In spite of past and present violations, international law is a vital force in the affairs of nations and obedience to the law of peace is the rule.

WAITING FOR THE LIGHTNING TO STRIKE By Mark Foote
Portrait of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

FROST KING'S FIESTA By Mary Barrows and Rex Peterson
Carnival time in Fairbanks, Alaska, is New Year, Fourth of July and the King's Birthday all rolled into one grand three-day celebration.

LEON JOUHAUX, VOICE OF FRENCH LABOR By William Henry Chamberlin
"French labor is happy to know that American workers are against the totalitarian regimes and are therefore in agreement with the French workers," says this French labor leader.

WE'RE MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS By Janet Mabie
If your business becomes threatened with static, perhaps it needs the services and advice of a competent management engineer.

CELLULOSE By Herbert B. Nichols
Clothing and shelter, food and chemicals are among the 10,000 uses of this bountiful gift of nature and the end is not yet.

in next Saturday's issue of
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Eight

Now that they had discovered that the jewels were actually the property of Louise they were naturally still more thrilled at the thought of retrieving them, and made plans without a moment's delay.

Somebody had to be left behind to keep a look-out for Hari and Millie, and Bolo and Arnold agreed at once that it was quite out of the question to leave Maggie there alone. They therefore decided that Arnold should stay behind, and that Bolo and Maggie together should take the cart, which was very light, to a spot close to the cave, load the stuff on to it and return as quickly as possible.

They took the horn with them so that they could summon Arnold if necessary by means of the "Help" call. Bolo was quite sure that they would not have to do this. He did not say so, but he had a plan ready.

An Unwelcome Return

With Bolo pulling between the shafts and Maggie pushing behind they got the little cart along at a good pace. They kept a pretty sharp look-out all the time but neither heard nor saw anything of the robbers, who were evidently still enjoying their strawberry feast; and when they drew near to the cave they felt pretty certain that it was quite empty. However, Bolo crept quietly up to the entrance to make quite sure that the coast was clear before allowing Maggie to approach, and when he found that there was no one there, returned to the cart, which was drawn up a little way off, and hurried back with his companion in order to get their task done as quickly as possible.

They had collected most of the things in a sack which they had found lying about and were just preparing to leave when Bolo suddenly looked up.

"Hush," he whispered. "Listen; they're coming back."

And sure enough, the sound of voices and footsteps could be heard coming nearer.

Maggie stood as though rooted to the ground. She was very pale, her little eyes blinked, her tail gradually uncurled. But Bolo was quite equal to the occasion. He had already laid his plans for such an emergency, as I mentioned before. He seized the horn, which he had carefully placed against the wall of the cave when they came in, and covered one of the holes and blew.

The Horn Again

I wonder if you can guess which hole he chose? It was the one marked "Lion Roaring." And a wonderful roar it was, I can tell you. At first it wasn't very loud, but as he blew harder and harder it grew louder and louder, until at last it was simply terrific. The very walls of the cave seemed to shake, and even Maggie, who knew all about the horn and its powers, stood trembling. It sounded just like a very large and very hungry lion!

As for the robbers, who were by now quite close to the cave, well, they naturally thought that there was a real live lion inside. One and all they turned and ran as they had probably never run before, rushing along, falling over one another, helter-skelter through the trees—anywhere, to get away from this furious creature, which might, they felt, come raging after them at any moment.

Bolo kept up the roaring for as long as his breath held out and then went cautiously to the entrance in order to make sure that the robbers had really disappeared. As no trace of them was to be seen, he decided that he and Maggie had better be off as quickly as possible lest the robbers should recover from their fright and return.

The sack was carried over to the little cart and quickly hoisted into it, and they started triumphantly off to regain the others.

To their great joy they found on their arrival that Hari and Millie had meanwhile arrived, and you may imagine what an interesting time they all had hearing of one another's adventures.

It was still early in the afternoon, and after the first excitement had died down they began discussing plans and wondering whether they should make an attempt to reach their destination that same evening. And as they sat talking, Arnold suddenly raised his head and gave a good sniff.

"It's a funny thing," he said, "but I'm sure I can smell smoke. Now where can that be coming from?"

They all sniffed. There was no doubt about it; there was a distinct smell of smoke in the air. Hari looked up. There was a little patch of sky to be seen above them, where the branches of the trees did not meet. And across this little patch smoke was drifting. Maggie, who was a rather highly-strung creature, saw Hari staring upwards and looked up too.

They all looked a little startled, but Bolo recovered promptly.

"What about the thinking-cap, Hari?" he said. "We may as well use it now that we've got it back."

Hari put it on. In a moment he spoke.

"The thing to do in case of a forest fire is to clear a space all round you. Then there's nothing for the fire to burn and it just has to stop," he said.

"I vote we do it," said Arnold. "You can't be too careful, and I'm sure that smoke's getting thicker."

Without any more delay they all set to work. Hari had his little sword which always hung at his side. Bolo found a sharp cutlass in the chest, and taking it between his teeth worked away with it in a very wonderful fashion, like a pirate in a picture-book—though I must say he hadn't exactly a piraty sort of face. Millie and Maggie couldn't do very much, but they helped where they could. As for Arnold—he trampled down bushes, chewed off branches and tore up saplings in the most amazing fashion. He was simply marvelous.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Madam Magnolia, the pig, was very much thrilled when our last chapter ended, to recognize, as the property of her lost daughter Louise, some jewels that Bolo, the lamb, had discovered in a cave. Bolo, Hari-nen-su, the Japanese dolly, and Arnold, the donkey, had set out with Madam Magnolia to look for Louise. They stopped at a picture house and Madam Magnolia recognized her daughter on the screen. The manager of the theater gave them Louise's address and they were on their way to it when Millie, a newspaper reporter, joined the party and an encounter with a strange bearded man led them to the jewels.

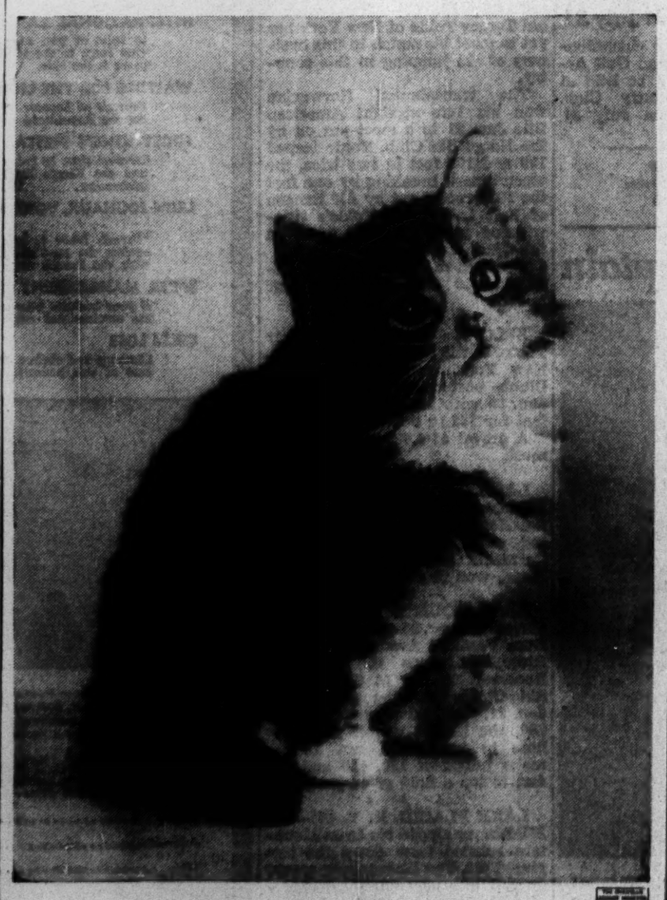
Photograph through courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, New York

'Little Snowbird,' a Currier and Ives Print Lithograph

To a Fairy Cobbler

Leprechaun, leprechaun, won't you make me some shoes?
Won't you make me the kind that the fairy-folk use,
With a kick to the heel and a point to the toe
That I may be dancing wherever I go?

ROWENA BENNETT



How About a Saucer of Milk?

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

We like to know what you think about the stories we publish, and we know you all enjoy getting new books to read and lend to your friends. So, we hope that in this New Year many of you girls and boys who have not yet written for the Peter White Contest will send in letters and essays.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Stories in the Snow

By Muriel A. Hill

Letters From a Sanctuary

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls:

When Jill and I awoke this morning we found the world white and still, and so very quiet that we felt as if we must talk in whispers. Grandpa laughed at us.

"Look," he said, "Nature has spread a white notebook on the ground for us to read. Let's go and see what she has written there."

This sounded like the very nicest kind of reading lesson, and we were anxious to start, but first we had to feed the birds.

Such a lot of birds are visiting the garden now, for the winter is cold, with hard, white frosts, and all the streams are frozen. The birds cannot find food, and so they come to us, who are their friends. They perch on the trees, and on the garden wall, and cheep, "Hurry up, hurry up, we're hungry."

We have a large bag of peanuts for the tits. We thread the nuts like beads on a string, and hang them from the bird table, and the tits swing upside down from them, and twist and turn most cleverly. Already we know three different kinds of tits, the Great Tit, the Coal Tit, and the sweet, tiny Blue Tit, for they come to the garden every day.

The Redwing comes too. He is an easy bird to remember because his feathers are such a warm brown. A robin arrives in the garden every morning. He is such a friendly, small fellow. We call him Christopher.

The Rooks Are Shy

The big black rooks are shy and won't come near the house. Grandpa has to take their food to the very bottom of the garden, and even then they sometimes sit and shiver on the fence, while the cheeky sparrows hop off with their bread.

I don't think people have been very kind to the rooks. Perhaps it is because they are big and black, and rather clumsy on the ground. But have you ever watched them fly? Oh, then they are beautiful! They turn, and wheel, and toss in the sky, and ride on the wind with their wings quite still.

Do you feed the birds who come to your garden—and do you know their names?

Granny said, "Time for your walk, children!" So we put on our coats and started out.

We had a snowball fight with Grandpa, and Tessa, his cocker spaniel, dashed all over the place trying to catch the snowballs. Jill and I fell down rather a lot.

"You haven't found your country legs yet," said Grandpa. He never slips, and he always sees things that we miss. He pointed to the tiny footprints of mice, and the larger ones of the water rat, whose real name is Water Vole. Then, when we were near the hazel copse, we saw some different tracks, slender toes, and long pointed nails.

"Those belong to a squirrel," Grandpa explained. "I'm rather surprised that he should have come out on such a cold day."

A Squirrel's Ways

We hunted around quietly, hoping we might see him. Jill asked, "Do you think he has been visiting his larder, Grandpa?"

Grandpa shook his head. "I don't think the story about squirrels keeping special larders is quite correct," he said. "They certainly gather nuts in the autumn, but they are scatter-brained little fellows, and promptly forget where they have put them. When they rouse from their winter sleep, they hunt around in the hollow trees, or in cracks in the earth, and very often find a nut, but it is quite likely to have rolled there accidentally, or to have been hidden, and forgotten, by some other squirrel. My pocket is full of hazel nuts, let's hide some at the foot of this tree where the tracks are so plain then, if Master Squirrel comes foraging again, he will be sure to find them."

Next we went to the marsh land at the edge of the common, where Grandpa has actually seen two Kingfishers. He is very pleased because they are the first Kingfishers that have been seen in the Sanctuary for years, and he hopes they will stay and build a nest.

"Break the ice, Peter," he said to me, "so that our small friends can fish for their food. We don't want them to become hungry, and leave us for some warmer place."

Won't it be lovely if they build here? Then I shall see them, and be able to tell you what they are like. Grandpa says they are green and blue, like a jewel.

As we were going home we scattered a packet of bird seed and suet that Granny had given to Jill in the sheltered nooks on the common. Jill loves to feed the birds. She says it makes her feel rich, and very, very good.

From your friend,
Peter

Joao From Lisbon

Joao was a dark haired, olive complexioned little boy with great brown eyes and a small wiry body, who lived in Lisbon, or Lisboa, Portugal, the most westerly capital in Europe . . . with a harbor perhaps as beautiful as that of Naples and a most even and enjoyable climate. Lisbon rises on eleven steep and wondrous hills, above the Tagus River. The warm sun shines down upon palaces and crumbling old forts as well as upon the white and pink and gray walls of the city.

Joao was very proud of Lisboa, as he called his native city, and happy in the old house where he lived with his Father and Mother. Although the street was very, very narrow and the house quite ancient, the walls were very gay with mosaic tiles and the roof, too, was covered with bright red tiles.

Beppo Carried the Baskets

Joao's father was a vegetable vender. Often Joao accompanied his father and their faithful donkey, Beppo, who carried the heavy baskets of produce on his strong little back. From house to house they went with their fresh, appetizing wares. The fisherwoman, who lived on the narrow street, too, carried a flat tray on her head and her husband, who was a baker, was bent over from the weight of the basket of bread he carried on his sturdy shoulders. But all the vendors were happy in their work.

At the end of the day, Joao and his father returned to their little house, ready and hungry for the simple evening repast. Joao's mother had prepared the dried codfish, or bacalhao, some maize, or corn bread, and a bit of fresh fruit. Joao liked to put olive oil on his dried fish. After the tasty supper, Joao's father would take his Portuguese guitar, an instrument something like a mandolin, and then the little family would sing together the plaintive folk songs, or fados.

Boats With Eyes

Best of all Joao liked to stroll along the fine promenade which was 100 yards wide and one mile long, known as Avenida de Libertad, or Liberty Avenue. He liked, too, to go down to the historic water front and watch the incoming fish boats with their colorful sails, like those of an Arab dhow. The boats had upcurving prows and their hulls were painted rose and brown, or blue and white. Sometimes there were two huge eyes painted on the bow of the boat so that the tiny vessel could easily see the fish, a custom as common in China as it is in Portugal. Sometimes Joao would climb up one of the eleven steep hills, and then, high above the Tagus River, he would look far out across the blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean . . . but no matter how far his dreams would take him, he was always glad to turn his footsteps back toward the little old house, on the narrow street, which he knew as "home."

CAMPS

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	271,170
1940 volume to date	12,015,090
1939 volume to date	14,957,620

Stocks Drop Slightly in A Dull Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Steels again led a slow-motion retreat in today's stock market.

A feeble attempt to put up leaders a bit at the start got nowhere and quotations soon tilted downward. Losses ranged from fractions to a point or so near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

The news, while not too bearish, still was hardly calculated to touch off a real buying wave. Lightness of offerings though, brought opinions that important investment holdings were still intact. Many with idle cash were said to be waiting to see how far the spring business recession would go before getting back in the market.

Stocks inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Texas Corp.

Meeting half-hearted support were N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Anaconda and Standard Oil of N. J.

Lacking recovery in the curb were Lake Shore, Creole Petrotum and Pantepec Oil.

Bond Market Quiet

With rails making the best of rather heavy going, bonds fluctuated over a narrow range today. Prices toward the close were uneven and turnover was small.

In the curb there was a fairly active rise in the Standard Gas & Electric obligations which fell so rapidly last week. Gains of around a point were recorded for these issues today.

Norwegian government dollar loans continued to show strength, but most of the foreign list declined from last week's positions.

U. S. governments, largely overlooked by traders, were uneven over a narrow range.

Gainers among corporates included Anaconda Copper 4½s; Rock Island general 4s of '88, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Certainteed 5½s, Studebaker 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

Building Industry Seen 'Shot Through With Restraints'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Corwin Edwards, special assistant to the Attorney General, told a joint Congressional committee that the building construction industry was "shot through with restraints from top to bottom."

Mr. Edwards was one of the series of Federal officials called by the Senate-House group appointed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to study the question of undertaking a national forestry program.

The Justice Department representative attributed part of the decline in demand for forest products to monopolistic trends in the construction field.

He said that building material prices declined only slightly during the depression and then shot up with the construction revival in 1936-37. In the latter period, he said, costs of constructing an average 6-room house jumped 10 per cent nationally and as much as 25 per cent in larger cities.

Mr. Edwards said distributors of patented products and processes had used these as "a club" to force other material dealers and users into price agreements.

Anti-Trust indictments in Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans have produced beneficial results on construction prices, he added.

Mr. Edwards said the hardwood floor contractors association in San Francisco arranged an "institute" that determined prices and imposed fines on members who failed to abide by them.

The witness said Justice Department activity in Pittsburgh brought a reduction of nearly 17 per cent on a federal construction project there with a saving to the Government of more than $1,000,000.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Selling, although on a small scale, dominated wheat market action today and prices dipped about a cent a bushel at times.

Weakness of cotton and securities caused some liquidation in the wheat pit but the market also was disturbed by continued lagging commerce demand and uncertainty regarding possibility of marketing wheat now under loan.

Wheat closed ⅜-⅝ lower than Saturday, May $1.00⅝-¾, July 97⅞-98; corn ⅛-⅜ down, May and July 58⅜; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A new show of strength in British Government bonds helped keep other sections of the securities exchange on a firm price footing today. They rose more than a point at one time. Domestic rails attracted fresh speculative support and increased attention at higher prices was given selected industrials. Kaffirs moved uncertainly but coppers and oils were generally a shade lower. Brazilian loans were favored in the foreign bond market.

Amsterdam: The Bourse slowly drifted downward today. Losses in domestic stocks ran to around 3 points and closing American security prices were well below Saturday New York parity levels.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	18⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅞
68	45½	Air Reduct (1a)	14	52	51½	52	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	-	¾	¾	¾	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.15e)	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	14	13¾	13¾	
28¼	14	Alleg-L Sti(1½g)	8	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 18
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	172½	172¼	172¼	— ¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 10
15¼	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	26	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	−1⅝
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	4	37	37	37	
197⅛	123¼	Alpha Cem (1)	3	143¼	143¼	143¼	— ¾
⅜3	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 17
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 15
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54	54	54	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20¼	20	20	Jan 19
47	16¾	Am Airlines	8	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	−1½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5½	6	Jan 20
37¾	31⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	4	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+ ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	115½	114¾	115½	+ ⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 18
40½	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	43	43	43	−1½
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	3	21	20½	20½	— ¾
115½	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	Jan 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6½	6½	6½	— ½
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 20
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11	11	11	— ½
5¾	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 19
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	2	2	2	Jan 20
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	21⅜	21	21¼	Jan 19
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	24½	24½	24½	
9⅝	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	32¼	31⅞	32	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
43½	25¾	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	58	57⅛	58	Jan 18
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 20
25	14½	Am Ice pr	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 16
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	12	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
		Am In Ill pf(3½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	13	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19¼	19¼	Jan 20
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Jan 19
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14	14	14	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 20
40½	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	6	23⅛	23	23	Jan 20
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	−1
7	3⅝	Am Powar & Lt	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	4	59¾	58¾	58¾	
49	28	APL 5pf (.533⅓k)	5	50	49½	49½	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.20g)	16	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	15	15	15	
80½	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	65	65	65	−1
13⅝	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	2	10	9½	9½	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	27	46¾	46	46¼	— ⅝
144	127⅛	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145⅛	145⅛	145⅛	— ⅞
69	59½	Am Snuff (3e)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
41	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	8	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	-	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 19
96	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jan 20
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 18
171½	148	Am T & T (9)	12	171½	171¼	171¼	— ¼
87⅛	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87½	87½	87½	— ⅜
89⅝	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	88	87¾	88	— ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	Jan 17
8⅝	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Am Water Wks	6	11	10⅝	10¾	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	95	95	−3⅞
15½	3⅜	Am Woolen	12	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
64¾	38⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	6	47	46¾	46¾	
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	43	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 20
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46½	46½	46½	Jan 20
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	Jan 4
38	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	3	36	36	36	— ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	-	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	76½	76½	Jan 17
81	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	3	74¼	74¼	74¼	Jan 20
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	36	36	36	Jan 20
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	8	22½	22½	22½	
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 20
26¾	8¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W in pf	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 19
24⅞	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	4	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109½	+ ⅝
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49⅜	49	49⅜	Jan 19
71	50	Atlas Pow (2g)	1	65	65	65	Jan 20
5	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	⅞	Aviation Corp	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		B					
11¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8¾	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
30¼	11⅞	Bangor & Ar	1	13	13	13	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
13	8	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 20
19½	11⅝	Barnsdall (.15e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (⅛g)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jan 16
9⅜	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 17
73⅜	52	BelgNRy(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16¾	BendixAv(1½g)	25	28½	27⅞	28	
22⅜	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
56	48⅜	Ben IndLpf(2½)	-	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	Jan 17
100	50¼	Beth Sti (1½g)	52	71½	70⅛	70½	−1⅛
118½	115½	Beth S 5%pf (7)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
120½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117	117	117	
22¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	6	30¾	30	30	Jan 18
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	Jan 19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 18
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	23⅜	23	23½	
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	6	23	23¼	2	Jan 20
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23	3	3	Jan 19
22	6½	Borden C (1.40g)	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2½	2	2	Jan 17
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	2	32	32	32	— ⅝
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 20
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	15	11	10⅝	11	+ ¾
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
53	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	47¾	46¾	47¾	Jan 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14½	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
15½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	86	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	52¼	52¼	52¼	−1¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	10	51½	51¼	51½	−1
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	23	23	23	
41	31½	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
13½	-	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
8		Budd Mfg	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¼		Budd Wheel	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¾g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 20
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	-	29	29	29	— ⅜
20⅜	11⅜	durling Mill (1a)	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7¾	-	Bush Terminal	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21⅛	21½	Jan 19
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14½	14	14	Jan 19
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	4½	Cal & Hec (½e)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
20⅝	12	Can Dry (1½g)	15	17¼	17	17	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	35	5⅛	5	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2½g)	3	40¼	40	40¼	Jan 16
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	3	23	23	23	Jan 18
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
94½	63⅛	Case (JI) Co	1	71	71	71	+1
66½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	3	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛g)	11	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
19⅝	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	21¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	4½	4½	4½	
14⅜	3½	Cent Vlol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	4	20	19¼	19¼	Jan 17
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
11⅛	6¾	Checker Cab	3	16	16	16	+1
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	10	39½	39⅜	39½	
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jan 18
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	6	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	Jan 16
1⅞	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
39½	30⅜	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 19
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	47	47	47	Jan 13
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 19
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
15½	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	10	11⅜	11½	11½	Jan 20
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	16	82⅜	81⅞	82	— ⅜
14⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	16	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 18
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	28	28	28	Jan 17
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	12	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	17	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118½	118½	118½	
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 18
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104⅜	104¼	104¼	Jan 20
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	4	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	Jan 19
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23⅝	
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	Jan 19
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	61	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
91	74⅛	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	90	89	99	Jan 20
15⅝	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 20
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 19
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jan 15
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	6	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Jan 19
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	-	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	40	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	30	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 18
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 20
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	9	9	9	Jan 20
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	25	8	8	7⅞	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	34	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
108½	101⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107½	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Jan 19
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Consol Laundries	1	4	4	4	Jan 18
9¾	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 18
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 18
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
107½	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	
17¾	9⅛	Contain Cp(⅛g)	10	13⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	11½	Cont Bak A	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Cont Bak B	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 20
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jan 19
51¼	32½	Cont Can (½e)	10	42⅛	41⅞	41¾	— ⅛
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	Jan 19
109⅜	-	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
40⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	10	38⅝	38	38	
40⅝	22¼	Cont Motors	82	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (⅛e)	10	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
32½	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
67½	54⅝	Corn Prods (3)	56	63½	62½	63½	— ⅜
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Jan 12
5	3	Coty Inc (⅛g)	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
38	16	Crane Co (.50g)	7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	−2¼
32½	26¾	Cream of Wh (2)	1	32	32	32	Jan 19

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

ICC Refuses To Stay Rail Rate Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to set aside proposed reductions in less-than-carload rates by a group of Eastern railroads.

The railroads sponsoring the reduced rates said they hoped to win back less-than-carload business which in recent years has been diverted to freight forwarders.

These railroads include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Central of New Jersey, Reading, and Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Monon, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, Long Island, and Western Maryland.

The New York Central joined another group of Eastern railroads objecting to the reductions.

These railroads asked the commission to suspend the reduced schedules. At the same time, however, they filed tariffs of their own in line with the reductions proposed by the other railroads. This was done, officials explained, so that the protesting railroads would be in a position to compete for business on an equal footing should the commission refuse to suspend the schedules.

While refusing to suspend the reduced less-than-carload rates, the commission ordered an investigation into the reasonableness of the rates. The rates will continue in effect during the inquiry.

Railroads which joined the New York Central in opposing less-than-carload reductions included the Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Pere Marquette, Wabash, and various affiliated railroads.

Freight forwarders in recent years have handled a vast amount of less-than-carload tonnage.

These forwarders assemble less-than-carload shipments and combine then into carlots. They obtained their profit by moving their shipment on carload rates, while collecting higher rates from the shippers.

The less-than-carload reductions ranged from 3 to 9 cents a hundred pounds.

In support of the proposed reductions, the Pennsylvania Railroad said that in 1936 more than $12,000,000 was diverted from it to freight forwarders. It is estimated that the diversion was even higher in more recent years.

U. S. Fire Losses Up 10 P. C. in '39; Total $313,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 22—Fire losses in the United States totaled $313,000,000 last year, directors of the National Fire Protection Association announced at a week-end mid-winter conference here. This was a 10 per cent increase over 1938 totals and showed four years of upward trend, ascribed largely to increasing industrial activity. The 1939 figure compares with $600,000,000 in 1928, it was emphasized.

The same conference here placed the powerful National Fire Protection Association industrial body, which controls the Nation's building, electrical and safety codes, in apparent agreement with anti-Federal housing groups.

Horatio Bond, of Boston, chief engineer of the association, declared that a small frame house could be built "fire-safe" without the necessity for the expensive steel, concrete and brick construction of Federal mass housing projects.

Sure safety requires, he said, simply a safe chimney, flue—lined or of double thickness brickwork; properly installed heating equipment and pipes; fire-stops built into the partitions and a roof covering impervious to falling sparks.

Investment Trusts

Management			
	Bid	Asked	
Admin Fd 2d Inc	11.92	12.68	
Affiliated F Inc	3.36	3.66	
Am Business Shrs	15.875	17.375	
Am Gen Equip Inc	3.15	3.48	
Am Ins Stocks	.34	.39	
Boston Fund	3.50	3.75	
British Type Inv	15.33	16.48	
Broad St Inv	.13	.28	
Bullock Fund	23.80	25.45	
Can Inv Fund	13.125	14.50	
Century Shrs Tr	2.35	3.95	
Dividend Shrs	25.07	26.96	
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.17	1.29	
Equity Corp $3 pf	17.75	19.06	
Fidelity Fund Inc	23.75	24.25	
Fund Investors Inc	18.39	19.80	
Gen Capital	16.99	18.47	
Gen Investors Tr	29.73	31.97	
Incorp Investors Tr	4.90	5.34	
Marsland Fund	15.76	16.95	
Mass Investors Tr	4.80	5.35	
Mutual Invest	20.47	22.01	
Nation Wide Voting	10.49	11.46	
New England Fund	1.21	1.36	
Plymouth Fund Inc	12.54	13.191	
Putnam Fund	.38	.44	
Quarterly Income Shares	13.81	14.77	
Repub Invest Fund	4.80	8.70	
Scincer Trask Fund	4.43	4.97	
Stand Util Inc	15.35	16.25	
State Street Invest	.45	.51	
Supervised Shares	72.00	74.00	
Trusteed A Bk "B"	9.92	10.79	
U S El Lt & P Voting	.57	.63	
Wellington Fund	1.00	...	
	14.08	15.48	
Fixed and Unit Type			
Assoc Stand Oil	...	...	
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	4.625	5.375	
Cumulative Tr Sh	2.79	...	
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	4.88	...	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	1.55	...	
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.95	...	
Diversified Tr C	2.56	...	
Diversified Tr D	3.75	...	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	5.85	6.60	
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.00	4.60	
Nation Wide Sec	5.12	5.80	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.75	...	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	47.875	...	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.37	...	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	...	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.80	...	
Repres Tr Shrs	2.57	...	
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	10.41	10.91	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.54	...	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	16.125	...	
	2.19	...	
Investment Banking			
First Boston Corp	14.875	16.375	
Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom	.50	1.25	
Keystone Custodian Funds			
Bonds		Common Stocks	
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price	
B-1 26.46 28.15	B-1	25.86 28.28	
B-2 21.01 23.01	B-2	13.70 15.00	
B-3 13.58 14.95	B-3	9.58 10.59	
B-4 8.63 9.39	B-4	3.85 4.34	
Preferred Stocks			
P-1 14.72 16.13	K-2	8.37 10.89	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.10	104.10	104.10
5 3¼s '41	105.6	105.6	105.6
3 2¾s '45-43	109.30	109.30	109.30
2 2½s '51-49	109.5	109.5	109.5
1 2¾s '54-51	108.8	108.8	108.8
4 3s '55-51	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 2⅞s '60-55	110.12	110.12	110.12
8 2¾s '59-56	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 2¾s '65-60	106.18	106.18	106.18
	106.10	106.10	106.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	105.10	105.10	105.10

Home Owners Loan

2 3s '52-44	108.1	108.1	108.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s'48 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77¼	77	77
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96½	96½	96½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Am & For P5s 2030	63	63	63
4 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
11 Am T&T 3½s'61	108⅞	108	108
4 Am T&T 3¾s'66	108⅜	108	108
29 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108½	108⅛	108⅛
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
11 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅜	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s '55	101	100½	100⅝
16 AT&SF 4s '95	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	105½	105	105⅝
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95	95	95
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	74⅜	74	74⅜
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
6 Atl &cu & WI 5s '59	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Atl Refin '53	70	70	70
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	27¼	26½	26¾
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	69½	69	69
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	67½	67½	67½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95' ct	25½	25½	25½
5 B&O 5s '90 F	25¾	25¾	25½
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	25½	25½	25½
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17⅞	15¾	15⅞
17 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	42¼	42	42
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	67	67	67
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100	100	100
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Beth Stl 3⅞s '52	105¼	105¼	105½
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	105⅛	104¾	104¾
14 Bost&Me 4½s '61	44½	44	44
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	43¾	43	43½
9 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	44	43¾	44
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	73¼	73	73
70 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
72 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	86⅞	86¼	85½
22 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	85⅝	84½	84½
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	45⅞	44½	44½
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	90	89⅝	89⅝
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87½	87½	87½
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	94	94	94
6 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	37	37	37
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104	104	104
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'35	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	103	103	103
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	101¼	100⅝	101
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Can Pac 5s '44	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
34 Can Pac 5s '54	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81½	81½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	63½	63¼	63½
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	95	95	95
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15½	15½	15½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	44½	44½	44½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	50	50	50
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	67	67	67
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	17½	17⅞	17⅞
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s'50	77¼	77	77¼
4 C&O 4½s'92	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 C&O 3½s'96 D	104⅛	124⅛	124⅛
11 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99½	99¼	99¼
4 C&O 2d 4s '89 R&A	99½	99¼	99¼
22 Chi & Alton 3s '49	106	106	106
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	85	85	85
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	90½	90½	90½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	96	96	96
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17½	17½	17½
47 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 A	26⅜	26	26⅜
2 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	6¼	6¼	6¼
21 CM&StP gen 4½s'89	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	23¾	23¾
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	14½	14½	14½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	3	3	3
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8½	8½	8½
10 CRI&P 4s'88	2	2	2
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	14	13¾	14
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	53½	51¼	51½
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	107	107	107
1 Childs Co 5s '43	91½	91	91
2 Chi Un Term 3½s'71	50	50	50
1 CCC&StL 4½s'63 ctf	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 CCC&StL 5s '63 B	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Clev.Un Term 5½s'72	77	77	77
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	90¾	90¾	90¾
9 ClevTrCo 4½s '77 C	80⅝	80	80½
1 Col F&I 5s '43	74	73½	73½
1 Col & So 4½s'98	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Columbia G 5s '52 May	32¼	32¼	32¼
7 Colum G & E 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Col Ry Pa&L 4½s'65	104½	104⅜	104⅜
33 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	126⅜	125¾	126
18 Con Edis 3¼s'46	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108	107¾	107¾
2 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	110½	110½	110½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	101½	101½	101½
4 Duquesne P&L 3½s 60	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 D&R G W 4s 36	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 D&R G West 5s 55	9	9	9
1 D&R G West 5s 78	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	6	6	6
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
21 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	112	112	112
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107	106¾	107
11 Erie Rfg 5s 67	108	108	108
6 Erie Rrg 5s 75	15	14¾	14¾
1 Erie cv 4s 53	14⅝	14½	14½
10 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	20	20	20
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74ct	105¾	105¼	105¾
7 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
7 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	103	103	103
3 Gen stl Cst 5½s49	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	67½	67	67
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor 7s '36	98⅝	98½	98⅝
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	91	91	91
Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100	99¾	100
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	89	89	89
5 Gulf M & N 5s 56	72½	72½	72½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	81	81	81
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Housn'n Oil Tex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	34¼	34	34
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	47¾	47½	47½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	13⅞	13½	13½
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	46	46
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44½	44½
10 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	47	47	47
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45	44½	44½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	45	45	45
10 Inland Steel 3¼s 61	12	12	12
4 Interb R TF 7s 32	109	109	109
76 Interb R Tr rfg5s66ct	74¼	74¼	74¼
37 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66	76	75½	75⅝
1 Int Gt Nor a) 6s 52	76	75⅝	76
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Int aper 6s 55	68	67	67
2 Int Paper 5s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	89½	89	89½
1 Int T&T 5s 55	40½	39¾	39¾
8 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	43¾	43½	43½
1 K C South 5s 50	94	94	94
1 Kans G&E 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	105	105	105
9 Koppers Co 4s 51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	88½	89	89
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	28	28	28
2 LehValNY 4½s40asd	44⅞	43½	43½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	...	44⅞	44⅞
4 Liggett&M 7s 44	15	15	15
9 Liggett&M 5s 51	127	127	127
3 Loews 3½s 46	130⅝	130⅛	130⅝
2 Lone Star Gas33½s 53	102½	102½	102½
1 Long Isl unif 4s 49	108⅝	108½	108⅜
5 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	91½	91½	91½
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	83¾	83¼	83¼
4 Louis&N un 4s 40	92	92	92
2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82½	82¼	82½
80 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Man Hat Ry 2d	87¼	81	81
1 Marion Steam5s 47	44	44	44
3 Market St Ry 7s 40	66	66	66
6 McCrory Stra 5s 51	58	57	57
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	111¾	111½	111½
2 Mid-Nor cn 4½s 39	102	102	102
2 MidSteel&NW 4s 47	29½	29½	29½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	14	14	14
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5	5	5
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	5½	5½	5½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	16½	16¼	16¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	28	27¾	27¾
53 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¼	16¼	16¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16½	16¼	16¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16½	16	16
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	16½	16½	16½
7 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16½	16½	16½
19 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16½	16¼	16¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16½	16¼	16¼
19 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 MoPac 3rd ext 4s '38	3½	3½	3½
3 Mob & O 4½s'77	71	71	71
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	27	27	27
6 Mont Pow 3¼s'66	111	111	111
1 Mor Essex 5s '55	100½	100½	100½
13 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	41¾	41¾	41¾
11 Mor&Essex3½s2000	36½	36¾	36¾
1 Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61	51¾	51¾	52
5 Nat Distill 3½s'49	107½	107	107½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
7 N Of Cal Term4s'53	103	103	103
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	68½	68½	68½
3 NO Tex&M 5s '56	35⅝	35¾	35⅝
3 NY&Q'nsE&P3¼s'65	24½	24½	24½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57½	57½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	57	57	57
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	57½	57½	57½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97 ct	75	75	75
1 NYChic&StL 4½s'74	63½	63½	63½
3 NYChic&StL 4½s'78	53½	53½	53½
1 NYChic&StL 4s '46	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 NYConnRR4½s'53	22	22	22
1 NYDock cv 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18½	18½
20 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18½	18½	18½
3 NYNHOH 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	16	16	16
2 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	6	6	6
1 NYW&Bast4½s'46	6	6	6
5 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 Norf Sou 5s '61 ctf	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Norf & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125¼
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53¼	53¼	53
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	47¾	47¾
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
12 Nor ac 4½s 2047	42½	42¾	42¾
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40	40½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	36	36	36
3 NorStaPow3½s'67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	107⅞
10 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	107½	107½	107½
1 Okla G&E2¾s '46	106½	106½	106½
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
5 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118	118	118
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105	105½	105½
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107⅞	107½	107½
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108	108
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '60	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	86½	86½	86½
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Pen RR 4s '48	97	97	97
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	113¼	113¼	113
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜
8 PeoGL&C Chi 6s '43	85½	85½	85½
6 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '47	116	116	116
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	114½	114½	114½
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s'77 C	65	65	65
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s'81 D	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	105½	105	105½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	110½	110½	110½
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Phillips Pet 3s '48	61½	61½	61½
1 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	111	110¾	110¾
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 PCC & St L 4½s'40 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
92 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	75½	74	74
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	61	61	61
40 Postal Tel&Cab 5s '53	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Potomac El P 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
4 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s'45	107½	107½	107½
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93½	93½	93½
1 Revere Cop & B 4½s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Roch G & E 3¼s'69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	77	77	77
5 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	97	97	97
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 ct	61	61	61
3 StLS F 5s '50 B	60	60	60
2 StLCP 5s B '50 ct	12	12	12
6 St L S F 4½s '50 ct	11½	11½	11½
44 StLSF4½s'78 ct st	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11½	11½	11½
8 St L SW 5s '52	11	11	11
3 St L SW 1st 4s '89	17	16½	17
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	58½	58½	58½
2 San Diego G&E 5s '65	107½	107½	107½
14 Seab A L cn 6s '45 ct	110½	110½	110½
7 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¼	8	8
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Shell Un 2½s'54	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Simmons cv 4s '52	95¼	95¼	95¼
50 Sou Bell T & T 3s '79	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Sou Kraft 4½s'45 '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	99	99	99
15 Sou Pac 4½s'68	106⅞	106¾	106¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46½	46¼	46⅛
12 So Pac 4½s'69	46	45¾	45¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	46½	46¼	45¾
1 So Pac 3¾s '48	59⅞	59¾	59¾
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	53½	53½	53½
5 So Pas 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 South Ry 6½s'56	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 SoutmRy gen 4s '56	88	88	88
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	77	76¾	76¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	58½	58	58
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	107	107	107
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	106⅛	106	106⅛
9 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
5 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	102½	102½	102½
2 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Tex Corp 3s'59	107	106¾	106¾
3 Third Ave a) 5s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Third Ave 4s'60	14¼	14½	14½
4 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	52	51⅞	52
7 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	113⅝	113¼	113¼
2 Un Pac 3½s'70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Unit Drug 5s'53	97	97	97
5 US Steel 3¼s'48	78¾	78	78
3 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	92¼	92¼	92¾
3 Utah P&L 5s'44	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
3 Util P&L 5½s'47	103¼	103	103¼
10 Util P&L 5s'59	89½	89	89½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	89½	89	89

Commerce and Finance

TNEC Hears Cartels Like Those in Europe Exist Widely in U. S.

Business and Industry

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 84½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1½ points to 84½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week and production appears headed for lower levels the next few weeks, according to the magazine Steel.

"The relatively small volume of new business in the face of sustained steel consumption in most directions largely is a reflection of previous coverage," says the survey. "To a lesser extent it results from the desire of some users to curtail inventories, now that earlier deliveries are available. Business generally is in line with expectations and is marked by few cancellations of orders placed last quarter.

Position of Inventories

"Consumer inventories are below a level that would suggest any more abrupt curtailment in buying, so long as requirements hold near their current rate. A survey by Steel indicates that in the period of sharp expansion in industrial activity between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1, buyers' steel stocks increased about 22 per cent. Further, that in the last two months of 1939 more than 40 per cent of all buyers reduced their inventories, although there was a net gain of 8.6 per cent in total supplies during November and December.

"Heavier orders have brought bookings in some products from 50 per cent of producing capacity to between 60 and 70 per cent, although the average for all products remains below this latter range. Sheet buying shortly is expected to be heavier with re-entry of automobile companies into the market. Backlogs of flat-rolled material still extend 30 days or more in some grades but are being reduced steadily. Heavier production of rails booked last fall is in early prospect and will help to support steelmaking.

"Automobile assemblies declined 2785 units to 108,545 last week but were 20 per cent larger than a year ago. Operations of Chrysler and Ford were steady, the drop resulting from lower schedules of General Motors and the independents. A further seasonal letdown is expected the next several weeks.

Prices Steady

"Finished steel prices generally are steady. A test of sheet quotations will come on subsequent purchases by the automotive industry. Larger producers of flat-rolled products have declined meeting a $2 concession offered at Detroit by some hand mills recently. Scrap markets continue dull in the absence of active mill demand, and prices disclose little strength. Further weakness at Philadelphia reduces the scrap composite 8 cents to $17.38."

Six districts had lower steelmaking schedules last week, headed by 6-point reductions to 82 per cent at Pittsburgh and 74 per cent at Youngstown. Declines of 2 points each brought eastern Pennsylvania to 80, Detroit to 91 and Buffalo to 70. Cleveland was off 2½ points to 82½. Chicago rose 1½ points to 92, Wheeling was up 7 points to 96 and St. Louis gained 6 points to 83. Unchanged were Birmingham at 94, New England at 83 and Cincinnati at 74½.

Excess Reserves Up $120,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $120,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 17 to the near record figure of $5,500,000,000.

The total was only $30,000,000 under the record set last Oct. 25. Exsess reserves had declined somewhat since then because of Treasury borrowing and increases of money in circulation for Christmas shopping. The return flow of cash from shoppers and stores to the banks has been a major factor in boosting excess reserves ever since Christmas. Another factor last week was Treasury spending.

Canadian War Loan Is Oversubscribed

OTTAWA (AP)—Cash subscriptions for Canada's $200,000,000 war loan reached $321,276,850, an oversubscription of 60 per cent, the Bank of Canada announced after books were closed.

In addition, it reported, subscriptions of $53,300,000 were received for conversion of Dominion of Canada 3 per cent bonds due March 1, and for which a $50,000,000 conversion figure had been allotted.

Mid-Continent Adding $2,500,000 Equipment

TULSA (AP)—A $2,500,000 refinery expansion progras has been started by Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.

F. B. Koontz, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing, said the new equipment at the company's West Tulsa plant would make it "the most complete in the world, for there is nothing like it in operation at this time."

The new equipment would be capable of making gasoline with an octane rating as high as 90 and 100, he added. He said it was expected to be in operation by June 1.

Middlesex Products Co.
CAPITAL STOCK
Unbroken dividend record over 50 years
Yielding 6% Income
FRED R. HARTY
INVESTMENTS
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Treasury Makes Public List Of Nation's Large Salaries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A soap manufacturer shoved aside all the fabulously-paid motion picture colony to rank as the Nation's highest paid corporation employee in 1938.

The $469,713 salary and bonus of F. A. Countway, President of Lever Brothers Company in Massachusetts, topped all others in the year's corporate income tax returns.

Under a new law the Treasury made public today the names of those who received more than $75,000, instead of $15,000 as in past years. This change cut the list from 50,000 to an even 400.

The list was not, however, a "400" of the Nation's wealthiest people, because it excluded income from dividends or other sources not called "compensation." Thus names like Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., do not appear, at all.

Watson Second on List

Thomas J. Watson, head of International Business Machines Corporation, ranked second with $453,440, and not until sixth place did actress Claudette Colbert's $301,944 appear as the best that Hollywood could do.

An unexplained technicality, however, excluded from the list all the wealthy executives and artists of Loew's Incorporated and its subsidiary, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures. Louis B. Mayer, M-G-M head who led all others on the 1937 salary list with $1,161,753, was not shown for 1938, nor were celebrities like Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Bette Davis, Paul Muni, and Greta Garbo. Some of these names may appear later on a supplemental list.

The film paychecks listed, however, included: Warner Baxter, $279,807; Producer Darryl F. Zanuck, $265,000; Bing Crosby, $260,000; Jack Benny, $250,000 (from Paramount Pictures alone; any income from radio and other sources apparently did not exceed $75,000 from any one employer); Shirley Temple, $114,848; Leslie Howard, $141,249; Loretta Young, $181,615; Fred MacMurray, $183,333; Henry Fonda, $105,000; George Raft, $186,964; Gary Cooper, $140,129; John Barrymore, $105,833; Bob Burns, $155,952; Joel McCrea, $152,000; Marlene Dietrich, $130,000; Charles Boyer, $161,000; Fredric March, $136,311; Tyrone Power, $140,750; Director Roy Del Ruth, $216,741; Samuel Goldwyn, $156,000.

Important Changes Few

The only stage celebrity in the list was Helen Hayes, who got $113,458 from Heron Productions, Inc.

Although 1938 was not generally as good a business year as 1937, few important changes in compensation appeared. The biggest was a reduction from $500,000 to $100,000 for William Randolph Hearst from his vast publishing and other enterprises. Mr. Countway's No. 1 salary of 1938, however, was more than double the $204,301 he collected in 1937. Mr. Watson's $453,440 in 1938 compared with $419,398 of 1937.

No. 3 salary man was E. G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel magnate, whose compensation dropped from $394,976 to $378,698, and No. 4 was George Washington Hill, whose American Tobacco Company remuneration declined from $380,976 to $331,348.

The motor industry supplied its usual crop of headliners, with W. S. Knudsen of General Motors advancing from $247,219 to $303,400, the fifth highest salary reported; Edsel Ford dropping from $146,056 to $113,291, and Walter P. Chrysler from $189,136 to $162,083. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., received $164,450 and Charles F. Kettering received $192,923, both from General Motors.

Banking — Winthrop Aldrich, Chase National Bank, New York, $177,600.

Radio—W. S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting Company, $171,849.

Electrical—Owen D. Young and Gerard Swope, both General Electric, each $245,447.

Telephone—Walter S. Gifford. American Telephone & Telegraph, $209,350.

Other Big Salaries

Telegraph—R. B. White, Western Union, $86,840.

Oil—H. F. Sinclair, Consolidated Oil Company, $200,550.

Merchandising—C. W. Deyo, F. W. Woolworth Company, $174,346.

Aviation—J. H. Kindelberger, North American Aviation, Inc., $96,299.

Insurance—H. M. Leisure, Occidental Life Insurance Company, $177,668.

Chemicals—Lammot du Pont, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., $150,220.

Railroads — M. W. Clement, Pennsylvania Railroad, $100,410.

Beverages — J. F. Brownlee, Frankfort Distilleries, $125,000.

Sports—C. H. Strub, Los Angeles Turf Club, $140,887.

Publishing—Joseph M. Pulitzer, Pulitzer Publishing Company (St. Louis Post-Dispatch), $180,461.

Candy—Mrs. E. V. Mars, Mars Incorporated, $120,000.

Advertising—Sheldon R. Coons, Lord & Thomas, $108,921.

Household Supplies—Sir Douglas Alexander, Singer Manufacturing Company, $200,000.

Mining—E. T. Stannard, Kennecott Copper Company, $97,543.

Beauty—Alfred and Syma Busiel, both Lady Esther, Ltd., each $96,000.

Baking—R. E. Tomlinson, National Biscuit Company, $96,550.

Dairy—Thomas H. McInnerney, National Dairy Products Corporation, $150,460.

Food—Colby M. Chester, General Foods Corporation, $122,000.

Utilities—J. I. Mange, Utility Clearing Corporation (Associated Gas & Electric System), $82,818.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming,
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market's action last week seemed of little significance. It slowly recovered a small fraction of the previous fortnight's losses, on considerably smaller volume than that on which the losses were registered. The sudden war scare in Holland and Belgium seemed to be the reason for Monday's decline, but that proved to be the bottom of the move and a slow-motion rally followed. The trend still seems down.

Standard Brands featured the market—nobody seemed to know why. On Thursday its turnover was one tenth of the total trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The bar chart of Standard Brands market action has looked bad for years, and so everybody is very surprised. Aviation did fairly well, but the steels dropped again. The coppers were also rather weak on the general weakening in copper prices.

Stimulus Is Lacking

There was really no important news to give the market a stimulus anyway. The business cycle seems to have stopped in dead center, or if it has turned downward, the decline is extremely slow. The Federal Reserve Board index for December is now reported to have reached 128, slightly higher than expected; but for this month it will probably be round 122 or 120.

Some people in the Street are looking into the FRB index, saying that it is all right if you know what it means. For instance the December rise was partly due to seasonal adjustments; but these seasonal adjustments will now cause it to decline, other things being equal; for the seasonal trend of business now is up, so that the unadjusted indices must actually climb to keep the adjusted index steady.

Steel operations are already below the 85 per cent once predicted as the probable January average, so that if the anticipated decline continues the monthly average will be round 80. That means perhaps 70 for February and 60 for March. Automobile production continues to hold very well. So does textile activity, and a mild buying movement has developed in Worth Street, the best since December, taking about 25,000,000 yards.

Some Unfavorable Signs

But a few unfavorable signs have begun to appear. The whole copper market is weak, particularly copper scrap, despite reports that Britain may have to buy outside the Empire. Tin is weak in London and not too strong here. (On the other hand wheat and cotton have been holding steady.) Sugar refiners have discovered that a lot of people are willing to take them up on that offer of a guaranteed 4.50 cent through the summer.

The big silk price boom seems to be over and silk is now gyrating round at about $1.00 a pound below the recent highs, with nobody predicting $5.00 silk any longer. The Japanese Government has taken steps to make the export supply of silk more reliable, for in recent years it has been all but forcing its people to use silk instead of cotton.

Government bonds were somewhat weak, but this weakness came rather abruptly to an end when the news came out Friday morning of the tremendous purchases by the New York banks. Incidentally the excess reserves here have now topped the $3,000,000,000 mark for the first time and for the country at large they are $5,500,000,000—also a new high record, but one which will probably be left well behind in a few months. High-grade corporate liens sold off slightly in sympathy with Treasuries.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is predicting a mild business recession; and this outfit seems to have about the best forecasting record of them all in recent years. It has repeatedly called the turn, including the decline of late 1937, the recovery in the fall of 1938, and the recovery six months ago.

Price Paid for Crude Oil At Well Declines 13 P. C.

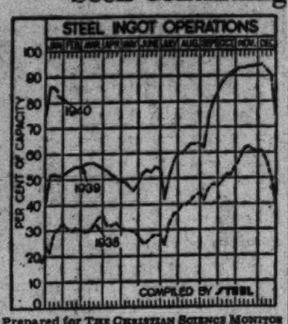
TULSA (AP)—Average price paid for crude oil at the well in 1939 was 98 cents per barrel, 13 per cent lower than in 1938 and 16 per cent under 1936, the Independent Petroleum Association of America estimated.

The report added that cost of oil production has increased since the Federal Government in 1934 found "cost well in excess of one dollar per barrel prevailed in many fields."

The 1939 demand totaled 1,429,000,000 barrels, a gain of 6.6 per cent over the previous record year, 1937. The total included 195,000,000 barrels to export trade, a rise of 0.6 per cent over 1938's exports, the previous peak.

Total production was estimated at 1,265,000,000 barrels, 4 per cent more than in 1938 but 1 per cent below 1937.

High Steel Rate Seen Continuing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Steel ingot operations for the week ending January 20 were 84.5 per cent of capacity, 1.5 per cent lower than the preceding week, according to the magazine Steel.

While some fluctuation in the rate is to be expected, there is no reason to believe, the magazine states, that a high rate will not continue for some time to come.

No Competitive Bidding for The Dayton Power Issue

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Sale of a $25,000,000 Dayton Power & Light Co. refunding bond issue without competitive bidding was authorized by the State Utilities Commission.

"I feel that it would be inadvisable for this commission to institute a rule at this time which would make competitive bidding a prerequisite," said George G. McConnaughey, commission chairman.

At a hearing before the commission Jan. 17, Robert H. Delafield of New York, financial Vice-President of Dayton Power, said negotiations for the issue had been carried on solely with the New York bond house of Morgan, Stanley & Co.

The financial house has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to determine the propriety of its taking the issue.

Mr. Delafield told the commission open market bidding on the issue would be detrimental to investors' interests.

"I believe this is the best price that the utility has ever got for an issue from this commission," Mr. McConnaughey observed.

Issuance of the $25,000,000 in 3 per cent first mortgage bonds has been asked to retire $19,015,000 in 3½ per cent bonds and reimburse the Treasury for uncapitalized capital expenditures.

Mr. Delafield estimated at the hearing that the new issue would mean a saving of $94,000 a year in interest alone.

Roosevelt Would Pay Farmers More Under 1938 Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that $11,000,000 be transferred from current-year appropriations for farm parity payments in order to make payments still due cotton and corn farmers under the 1938 Price Adjustment Act.

The Act made $212,000,000 available for parity payments last fiscal year and $225,000,000 for those who comply with the program in 1940. The transfer would be made from the 1940 funds.

The Budget Bureau informed the President that a rate adjustment could be made for 1940 so as not to affect the program materially.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D-Missouri) introduced immediately a bill to carry out provisions of the recommendation.

The President also recommended that more of existing agriculture appropriations be made available for encouragement of exportation of cotton and cotton products.

The Budget Bureau said that unless additional money were made available from appropriations for disposal of surplus commodities, it would be necessary to discontinue the cotton export program soon.

Remaining funds will permit payments for only 500,000 additional bales of cotton. The amendment would permit the Agriculture Department to make payments in connection with the export of 8,000,000 bales. As of January 5, commitments had been made to export the equivalent of 5,925,000 bales.

Mead Urges Rescue Of Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator James Mead (D) of New York appealed in a radio address for Federal lending legislation to rescue small business from a "hand-to-mouth existence."

"With national industrial prosperity predicted for 1940," Senator Mead declared, "small business is not in a position to participate in the current upward economic swing. The businessman's inventories are low; his surplus funds are negligible; his machinery is antiquated; he needs long-term capital and credit.

He proposed that credit be supplied by expanding the lending powers of the Federal Reserve System to make possible advancement of credit through local banks.

Ohio Edison Expansion

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Ohio Edison Company has announced a $6,500,000 construction program for 1940. It is the largest since 1930 and exceeds expenditures for 1939 by approximately $3,400,000.

Monopoly Unit Told of Cartel Pacts in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Swarthmore College economist told the Monopoly Committee that cartel arrangements similar to those in Europe existed widely in the United States, through trade associations.

Clair Wilcox, Professor of Economics at the Pennsylvania School, said that even if the application of the term "cartel" was restricted to cases in which provision was made for common control of output and division of business, a "number of cartel systems appear to have been operative in the United States in recent years."

Many Trades Affected

He said an example was the groups which "have controlled the allocation of customers in many local markets in the building trades," and added that other groups have established arrangements for the division of territories or quota systems.

Such systems, Mr. Wilcox told the committee, made appearances in the window glass trade, in the cotton textile industry and in the copper industry before the enactment of NRA and were put into operation under six NRA codes.

Since NRA, he added, "arrangements which are properly to be described as quota cartels have made their appearance in the refining branch of the oil industry, in the textile industry, in the kraft paper industry, in the anthracite industry and, under the authority of state and federal legislation, in the production of petroleum."

Similar arrangements, he said, appeared to obtain in the meat packing industry, in the investment banking business, in the glass container industry, and in the incandescent electric lamp industry.

The weakness of the quota cartel system, Mr. Wilcox asserted, was that when outsiders attempted to enter the field it was necessary to take the new competitors into the arrangement, reducing accordingly the shares of the market held by the original members.

"To make the quota cartel arrangement completely effective, therefore," he added, "it is necessary to restrict entry into the industry. Such restriction involves abandonment of freedom of enterprise."

Less Foreign Control

Amos E. Taylor, Department of Commerce official, testified that control of foreign interests over American business was at "the lowest ebb in history," so that the nation was "moving toward a more independent economy."

At the end of 1937, Mr. Taylor testified, foreign interests controlled 1,172 companies and branches in the United States, with a total investment of $1,882,603,000.

Earlier, Arthur Notman, New York mining engineer, contended the spread between the price of raw copper and that of the fabricated product demonstrated that the copper industry had failed to pass on to the consumer benefits of lower production cost resulting from technological advance.

Before producing companies owned their own fabricating plants, he asserted, the spread between raw and finished copper prices was "less than half" what it is now.

Engineering Awards 25 P. C. Under 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction for the week ended Jan. 16 totaled $41,461,000, a decrease of 36 per cent from the previous week and 25 per cent less than a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards, which had been showing steady gains, fell 30 per cent below a week ago and 36 per cent under the same period last year. Public construction was 37 per cent smaller than the previous week and 21 per cent less than a year ago.

Industrial buildings and bridges were the only types of construction to show increases over the previous week and the corresponding week of 1939.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$10,852,080	$16,865,000
State and municipal	27,440,000	35,255,000
Federal	3,169,000	3,369,000
Total	$41,461,000	$55,489,000

Curtis January Gain In Advertising 7 P. C.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Advertising lineage in Curtis Publishing Company magazines for January increased about 7 per cent over a year ago, Walter D. Fuller, President, said in an interview.

The gain is noteworthy, he said, because this period of year usually marks a curtailment of advertising expenditures.

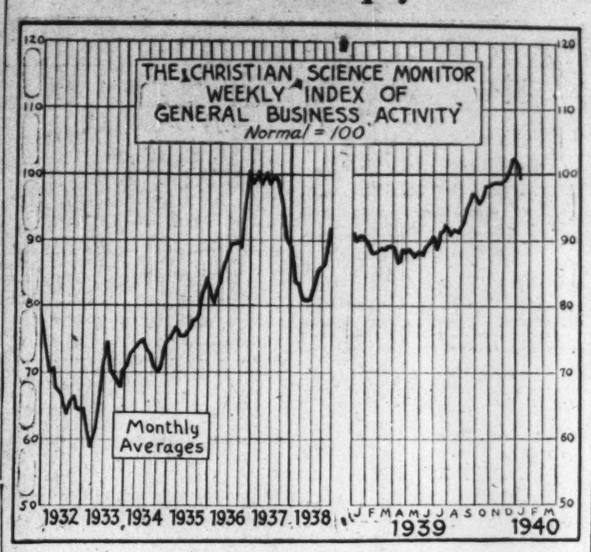
"We have concluded there will be real opportunities for aggressive business in this year and the Curtis Publishing Company expects to get its fair share," Mr. Fuller observed.

He estimated that net circulation increases for January for all Curtis publications would total nearly 1,000,000 copies more than in January, 1939.

Philippines Gold Output Rises

MANILA (AP)—Philippine gold output in 1939 is estimated at $37,000,000, which would set a new high mark. The Philippines now rank behind California but ahead of all other States and Alaska in gold production.

Monitor Index of Business Declines Sharply in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1939
1940

Declining sharply for the second week in succession, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered 99.2 (prel.) on January 13, compared with 101.0 on January 6, and 89.7 on January 14, 1939.

The substantial losses of the past two weeks wiped out practically all of the sharp rise recorded in December, leaving the index only slightly above the level of December 2, last.

Contributing to the decline were substantial decreases in the adjusted indexes for electric power production and bank debits outside New York City. Miscellaneous freight carloadings recovered partially from its decline of the previous week, but the increase was not sufficient to offset the losses of the other two components.

Although power output rebounded from the holiday dip, the advance did not carry the week's production to the pre-poliday level and with adjustments for the seasonal and trend factors, the index slipped back. Bank debits dropped to the lowest level since the last week in November, exceeding expectations for an intramonthly decline and losing all of the sharp gains of previous weeks.

Steel operations continued to decline last week, with new orders showing no signs of immediate improvement and backlogs providing the chief basis of activity. Automobile production was also lower for the week.

Retail trade managed to hold its gains over a year ago relatively well, with rural districts making better showings than city areas. Estimates indicate increases of 5 to 11 per cent over 1939.

Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged in the week of Jan. 13, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 13,* 1940	Jan. 6, 1940	Jan. 14 1939
Combined index	99.2	101.0	89.7
Bk debits outside NYC	89.4	93.6	82.6
Elec pow production	103.8	105.8	93.7
Mis carloadings	99.7	98.9	88.8

*Preliminary.

Stores Can Make Money on Lunches Averaging 21 Cents but Lose at 42 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Department stores make money on lunches which average 21 cents, but lose when they average 42 cents and lose a lot when they average 57 cents.

This dizzy contribution to the American scene was given as advice to the National Retail Dry Goods Association by Harry Margules, Chairman of staff of the organization's controllers' congress.

Mr. Margues pointed with a bit of pride to department stores' luncheonettes, those counter arrangements where sandwiches and sodas are set up with a bang.

"The luncheonette's typical customer," he said, "spent 21 cents on the average—the rang of average expenditure was from 12 cents to 32 cents. This was sufficient to yield the typical luncheonette a net profit of 4.4 per cent on sales."

But then comes the store's tearoom. "The typical customer of the typical tearoom spent 42 cents on the average. The typical tearoom suffered a net loss of 4.8 per cent."

And now comes the white napery, ice in the water glasses, perhaps music, and much less clatter. "The full service restaurant's typical customer paid his or her check in the amount of 57 cents; the average restaurant loss was 15.9 per cent."

Subsidized Cotton Export Plan Hit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Walter George (D) Georgia told his colleagues that the cotton export subsidy program of Secretary Henry Wallace was a "wholly useless" expenditure of nearly $40,000,000.

The Georgia Senator said American cotton exports would "have increased anyway because of the war in Europe and low supplies of American cotton there."

"We well might have used this $40,000,000 for domestic benefits instead of giving it to foreigners to buy American cotton at less than the cost of production."

The Senate approved and sent to the House a bill by Senator Tom Connally (D) Texas intended to prevent imports into this country of goods manufactured from cotton and other farm products exported under subsidy.

Week's New Issues Have Sharp Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities fell off during the week ended Jan. 18, totaling $31,892,500, compared with $77,155,820 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported. Total a year ago was $8,556,766.

Most of the issues were for the purpose of refunding existing debts, only 22 per cent of the total representing demand for new money.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Municipal	$15,212,500	$ 7,204,000
Public Utility	3,750,000	30,000,000
Industrial	11,180,000	
Miscellaneous		2,250,000
Stock	1,750,000	37,701,820
Total	31,892,500	77,155,820

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use Highest Since August

CLEVELAND (AP) — Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore in December totaled 5,538,374 tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. This was the highest for any month since the 5,779,000 tons of August, 1939.

Consumption for 1939 was 44,361,289 tons compared with 25,703,050 in 1938. Ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks Jan. 1 was 37,377,910 tons compared with 34,578,849 a year ago.

Rise of 114 P. C. in Value Of N. S. Shipped Iron Ore

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported a 114 per cent increase in the value of iron ore shipped from United States mines last year.

Ore shipments, it said in a preliminary report, approximated 54,825,000 gross tons valued at $159,066,000 in 1939, as compared with shipments of 26,430,910 tons valued at $74,322,405 the year before.

Auto Production Trend Downward

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports has estimated last week's output of automobiles and trucks at 108,545 units, compared with last week's 111,330. Assemblies this week a year ago were 90,205.

The survey described the decline from last week as "in the nature of a readjustment," and added that the production trend probably would be slowly downward in the coming weeks.

Plead Guilty of Breaking National Securities Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Three of five individual defendants pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate the National Securities Act by failing to state all facts about $18,000,000 worth of "thrift bond" investment certificates they sold to small investors.

Guilty pleas were entered before Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell by Harry C. Williams of New Rochelle, N. Y., Benjamin Blumenthal of Suffield, Conn., and Kirk C. Tuttle of Hartsdale, N. Y.

James J. Connor of Teaneck, N. J., former Vice-President of United Endowment Foundation, Inc., previously pleaded guilty.

Mr. Williams formerly was President of the United Endowment Foundation, Inc., and Mr. Blumenthal its former Massachusetts manager. Mr. Tuttle formerly was secretary of the corporation.

Cincinnati Gets 5 Stocks For Unlisted Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission authorized the Cincinnati stock exchange to conduct unlisted trading in five stocks.

They are the $25 par value common stock of American Rolling Mill Company, no par value common stock of the City Ice & Fuel Company, no par value common of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., $10 par value of common stock of General Motors Corp., and no par value common stock of Timken Roller Bearing Company.

Crop Values In Canada Up $84,061,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Gross value to Canadian farmers of field crops harvested in 1939 was $634,130,000, some $84,061,000 more than in 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in its third estimate of 1939 yields.

The revised 1939 figure, an increase of 15 per cent over 1938, was the highest since 1930, when the valuation was $662,040,900.

Valuation of last year's production, however, ranked far below 1919 because high prices for field crops at that time set an all-time top of $1,537,169,000. Lower farm prices in many instances in 1939 offset increased production in many lines.

Value Up $41,514,000

Value of the 1939 wheat crop, now estimated at 489,623,000 bushels, was placed at $252,779,000, an increase of $41,514,000 from 1938. Easier prices offset some of the production boost.

Coarse grain prices, however, were better for the 1939 crop than for the 1938. Oats were valued at $105,963,000, an increase of $16,626,000; barley at $33,147,000, an increase of $4,701,000; rye $5,766,000, an increase of $2,619,000.

The total value mixed grain was placed at $18,902,000, an increase of $3,776,000.

All the other coarse grains showed increases, especially flaxseed at $3,030,000, more than double the year before, when the crop was valued at $1,420,000.

Farm crop experts regarded the increase in flaxseed as important as there was fear of a shortage of oils because of the war which flax seed will provide.

The jump in the value of the potato crop was from $33,093,000 in 1938 to $39,040,000 in 1939. The yield of potatoes last year was 70 hundredweight an acre, slightly higher than the year before.

10,658,000 Bushels Rise

Sugar beet, another product given particular attention since the war because of the scarcity of sugar from West Indian raws in the first few weeks of hostilities, also increased. The crop in 1939 was placed at 605,000 tons and valued at $3,673,000, an upturn of $200,000 over 1938.

Today's estimate of the 1939 wheat crop represented an increase of 10,658,000 from the last estimate, made in November. This latest figure brought 1939 production 129,613,000 bushels above the final estimate of the 1938 crop of 360,010,000 bushels and ranked last year's production as the second largest in Canada.

Peak year was 1928, when the crop totaled 566,726,000 bushels.

The Prairie Provinces' wheat production jumped 11,000,000 bushels from the November figure to 463,000,000 bushels.

Oats, estimated at 384,407,000 bushels, were up 1,523,000 bushels from the last estimate, and the potato crop was figured at 36,390,000 hundredweight, a slight increase from 1938.

New Idaho Silver Strike

WALLACE, Idaho (AP)—A new ore strike in the Nation's richest silver-producing mine, the Sunshine, has been reported. A company official said the new vein, five feet wide and across the full face, assayed 100 ounces to the ton.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Grandfathers clock. Revolutionary period, moon phases, cherry case. Adams 4027.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dressmaking and alterations at moderate prices. 1733 F St. N. W. Telephone District 5471.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE. 50 chestnut pews, curved, in fine condition. Apply to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newburyport, Mass. Tel. 324.

HAIRDRESSING

WALTER—1396 ST. CATHERINE WEST MONTREAL
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

HELP WANTED WOMEN

CLERKS for junior positions involving typing and figuring. Box M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

PRIVATE sale of my furniture—3 9x12 rugs, scatter rugs, china closets, dishes, bedroom set, couch, new electric refrigerator, oil burner stove, rocker, etc. MRS. DELANEY, 715 Union, Manchester, N. H. Phone 7903.

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2403—CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. — Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway; view The Mother Church from every room; newly furnished; real home, luxurious beds, harmonious atmosphere. REED.

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave. (96th St.) (6-A)—Pleasant, airy room; high class Apartment House; lady; large closet, next to bath; Christian Scientist preferred. SA. 2-6638.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Comfortable room, next bath, large closet; ½ block from 14th St.; private home. After six.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

SECRETARY-stenographer, 8 years' varied experience, would like position Philadelphia or vicinity; good references. A-1, 2619 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7566, N. Y. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Haig's Bakery

Try Our Own Make Ice Cream

Fresh Bakery Goods Daily

Open Sundays and Holidays

2473 18th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

$10.00 Du-Art for $6.50

PERMANENT WAVE $5.00

OTHER PERMANENTS $2.50 UP

Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50 cents (except style wave).

Metropolitan Beauty Shop

617 7TH ST. N. W. ME. 5674

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men and Women

738 13TH ST. N. W.

MAINE

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY

COAL WOOD FUEL OILS

11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422

JONES Seafood Market, Inc.

Free Delivery Service

49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*

Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments

Smith's SPECIALTY Shop

HATS HOSIERY Smart Accessories

BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE

The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.

Fred C. McKenney, Inc.

College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

Lamey-Wellehan

GOOD SHOES and STOCKINGS

Portland—Lewiston—Augusta Rumford

PORTLAND

SILVER

A welcome, useful and lasting gift

Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services

CARTER BROS. CO.

Jewelers

PORTLAND, MAINE

Sale! NEW PRINT HANDKERCHIEFS

50c Prints ..... 29c, 4 for $1

25c Prints ..... 6 for $1

New Prints ..... 10c each

More than 5,000 brand new prints in these three groups. Mail and Phone Orders promptly filled.

Owen, Moore's

PORTLAND MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

We invite Your inspection of Gruen Watches

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

503 CONGRESS STREET

Anita Files HAT SHOP

Tel. 2-2710

144 High St.

New Congress Bldg.

Randall McAllister COAL FUEL OIL COKE

84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.

Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

NEW MILLINERY

To give you an entirely new outlook for these last Winter months!

Harry G. Emmons

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY

SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS

Prompt Delivery — Metered Service

10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS

Nu-Way Cleaning

8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

DOVER

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables Pastry

We Deliver Tel. 73

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington Street

We Serve Breakfast, a Full-Course Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Luncheon, also Fountain Service

DAERIS AIR CONDITION RESTAURANT & TEA ROOM

Morrill Bldg., cor. Third St. and Central Ave.

Oil Heat Marches On!

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Order Your Fuel Now for Winter

James K. Horne Tel. 933

56 Summer Street

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.

Household Furnishings

When in need of something for the home, give us a call. We can supply your need.

Come in and see our stock

36 THIRD STREET TEL. 856

MICHEL'S

Brighten up now with a new

SPRING HAT and DRESS

We Have Them

MORRILL BLDG.

JIM'S SERVICE STATION

624 Central Ave., Tel. 57

Texas Certified Service

Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery

Sales and Service

MANCHESTER

Pre-Inventory Sale Now On

Men's and Boys' Clothing Reduced

BUY NOW AND SAVE

Charles M. Floyd Co.

HOITT'S

Hoitt's Clearaway of Fine FURNITURE

Now in full swing! Marvelous values in every dept. Mail orders filled. Free delivery in State.

C. A. HOITT CO.

Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

JANUARY MARKDOWN SALE AT LEAVITT'S

Big stocks of standard quality Winter Merchandise at savings up to 50%. Complete stocks of staples at unusually low prices.

LEAVITT'S

Electrical Contractors

Electrical Appliances

No job too big or too small

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Restore Your Precious Heirloom Furniture with NEEDLEPOINT

Chair Seats $1.98 to $3.50

Free Instructions

James W. Hill Co.

When You Think of INSURANCE

Why Not Think of

Robert S. Perkins Co.

1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

January Clearance of Finest Luggage

Many other items smartly reduced

N. J. WHALEN & SON

1039 Elm Street

W. E. DUNBAR SON

Coal Wood Coke — Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement

GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL READING COAL

59 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN PHONE 452

632 MASSABESIC ST PHONE 483

DYER & CHIPMAN

Druggists

The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines. Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.

797 ELM STREET

Something NEW for You

Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.

Gate City Cleansing Co.

107 Hanover Street

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS

RANGE and FUEL OILS

"Cheerful Service"

PURITAN OIL CO.

Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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D. H. McClarty

Plumbing and Heating

Timken Oil Burners

941 MYRTLE

NASHUA

AVARD'S

Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

Now On

"FOR LAD and DAD"

161 Main St. Tel. 64

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE

Book and Stationery Store

Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Card Engraving and Die Stamping

202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More

AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY

8 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1068

SMITH'S

CANDY SHOP

Formerly Jackson's

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport

Offices:

286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES

NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

39 Marlborough St Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies

Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers

1 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

A complete line of Fancy Delicacies, Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.

BELMONT DELICATESSEN

72 Broadway Phone 3644

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe

GEORGE MASON HOTEL

Washington and Prince Sts.

Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats

JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY

City Market

ALEX. 1861

Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the

January White Sale

NACHMAN

Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices

Willis Furniture Company

Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"

Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

CALDWELL-SITES CO.

Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants

105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia

Dial 6241

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"

ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

You can actually see and Feel the difference in dry cleaning by the Elite Sanitone Dry Cleaning "Curtains"

To give your windows fresh, clean appeal, restored to crisp, straight-hanging beauty, without the exacting labor of trying to do them at home. Safely washed and finished without pin holes or hook marks. Finished to exact size as when received.

ELITE SANITONE DRY CLEANING

Dial 21-125

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess SHOPPE

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery

911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

Huntington's Modern Department Store

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA

GOOD FOOD

REASONABLE PRICES

EXCELLENT SERVICE

410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Men's "Dictator" Shoes

The serviceable shoe, styled for comfort and good appearance.

Hudson's Bay Company

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

Hail Driver or Phone M 4686

UNION MILK CO., Ltd.

"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars

Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited

501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers Cleaners Dyers

Try Our "Thrifty Service" 6c per pound

PHONE R-2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

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SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR

Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce

SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners

11060 JASPER AVENUE

Phones 26114—26115

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store

NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.

9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best. See it at the Bay.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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For Carefree Beauty Enhancing Natural Loveliness— Come to the

"BAY" BEAUTY SALON

THIRD FLOOR

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

SANITONE EXPERTS

QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED

Phone 42 861

CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

St. Boniface Creamery

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Phone 201 114

A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager, Stan Westmacott

319 PORTAGE AVENUE

Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

Every Day is Bargain Day

SAFEWAY

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.

77 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HARRISON COAL CO.

RALPH SEALE, Mgr.

Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices

Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

"Why Take Chances?"

Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.

HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854

52 REBECCA STREET

Just Phone 2-4658

LONDON

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"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at 248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

You'll Enjoy the Delicious Meals Served in Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED

Milk—Cream Ice Cream Butter—Cheese

Special Deliveries

PHONE 2-4281

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT Home Science Bread made by WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.

110-12 SPARKS STREET

Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Maxwell's Hairdressers

133 Sparks Street 2-3773

78 Bank Street 2-4702

Mutual Press Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE

In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs, wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Jan. 15 to Jan. 31 Is

HEINTZMAN'S 90th Birthday Sale

Outstanding Bargains in Every Department

Representatives in Toronto for the HAMMOND ORGAN

195 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MILNES COAL

All Grades ELGIN 5454

88 KING ST. E.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS

City-Wide Service

Service Any Time, Anywhere

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

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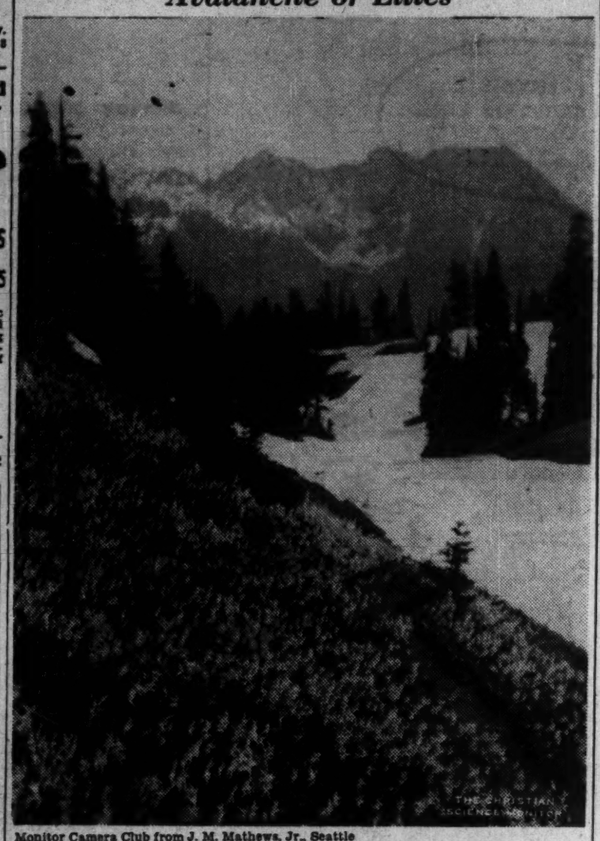
Daily Features Page

Avalanche of Lilies



Monitor Camera Club from J. M. Mathews, Jr., Seattle

This unusual combination of snow and flowers was found in Paradise Park, Rainier National Park

Bible Facts

The House of Chloe

While Paul was resident at Ephesus, disturbing news reached him with regard to dissension, wrangling, and partisanship among the members of the Corinthian church, which he himself had founded (see Acts 18:1, 11), and which of late had witnessed the activities of that persuasive orator Apollos (Acts 19:1).

This news, which seems to have gone a long way toward prompting the composition of our "First Corinthians," is said to have come to the apostle through "them which are of the house of Chloe" (I Cor. 1:11). Whether this Chloe herself lived in Corinth or Ephesus is not entirely certain, though Moffatt contends that she was "a local business woman" whose agents "were traveling for the firm between Corinth and Ephesus" ("Commentary on First Corinthians": p. 8), and so would carry news back and forth as they went. Probably Chloe herself was a Christian convert.

Daily Quotation

A DEEP, great, genuine sincerity is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.—CARLYLE.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Ayr, Scotland.
2. Montpelier.
3. The southern extremity of South America.
4. King George VI of England.
5. A scenic peak in Oregon; 11,253 feet high.
6. Hired applauders in a theater.
7. A Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago.
8. Four-fifths of the world's supply comes from the Province of Quebec in Canada.
9. Prince Edward Island; area 2,184 square miles.
10. It runs from the North Sea to the Baltic. Without this direct waterway, German ships would be forced to make a complete circle of Denmark.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dumart, Woodrow (wo͝od′-rō do͝o′-märt)—Hockey star of the Boston Bruins.

Guenther, Christian (krĭs′-tē-ăn gün′-tẽr)—New Foreign Minister of Sweden.

Hore-Belisha, Leslie (hōr′-bĕ-lē′-shȧ) — Recently resigned War Secretary of Britain.

Juht, Ludwig (lo͝od′-vig yo͝okt)—Member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and founder of the Estonian Society.

Ljungberg, Col. Birger (bĭr′-yẽr yŭng′-bẽr-y′) — Norway's new Minister of Defense.

Oesterberg, Ruben Fredrik (rü′-bĕn frȧd′-rĭk ûs′-tẽr-bẽr′-y′) — Finland's Governor on the Aland Islands.

Sai Shoki (sī′ shō′-kĭ)—Korean dancer, now appearing in America.

Saroyan, William (sä-rō′-yän) — Contemporary playwright.

Schiaparelli, Madame Elsa (ā′-sä skyä′ - pä - rĕl′ - lè)—French fashion designer.

Yeh Ting, Gen. (yĕ′ ting′)—Commander of the new Chinese Fourth Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bukidnon (bo͞o-kēd′-nōn)—Province on Mindanao Island in the Philippines, selected by the Jewish Refugee Committee of New York for settlement of 10,000 Jewish refugees.

Friedrichshafen (frē′-drĭks-hä′-fĕn) — Well-known aircraft manufacturing center of Germany.

Valparaiso (väl′-pä-rä-ē′-sō)—Seaport of Chile.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hẽre, ẽvent, ĕnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Three R's in Finland

Perhaps the lowest illiteracy rate in the world is found in Finland, where only one tenth of one per cent of the population is illiterate.

In Lighter Vein

The Search

"Customers sometimes find a pearl in an oyster stew," commented the waiter, pleasantly.

"Hm-m!" sniffed the customer. "I'm looking for oysters!"

Sh-h!!

"Dad, we learnt at school today that the animals have a new fur every winter."

"Be quiet! Your mother is in the next room."—News and Views.

Higher Education

The following is credited to a Mount Holyoke girl simply because the book in which it had been scribbled was found in that college's library, where it may still be reposing in the stacks. The bit appeared in the flyleaf of a textbook on social service, and sad it is that its author elected to remain forever among that great company of Anons:

If there should be another flood.
For refuge hither fly.
Though all the world should be submerged
This book would still be dry.

It's a Long Lane

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Marksmanship

Officer: "How on earth did you make those four straight hits? The range is 600 yards and your sights are set for 300 yards."

Rookie: "See that little rock half way along? I'm bouncing them off that."—Tit-Bits.

Pleased

"Did Dad get violent when you asked to marry me?"

"Did he! He almost wrung my hand off."

Pals

"Did you pass your exam?"

"Well, it was like this. You see—"

"Shake. Neither did I."—News and Views.

Cheaper at Home

"Why did you send for your daughter?"

"I found it too expensive to have her living in the city supporting herself."—News and Views.

Strategy

Bride: "Yes, I cooked my first meal last night—it was a grand success."

Visitor: "How nice!"

Bride: "Yes, he's going to get me a cook right away."

Where Would You Find—

1. The birthplace of Robert Burns?
2. The capital of Vermont?
3. Cape Horn?
4. The Emperor of India?
5. Mount Hood?
6. A claque?
7. Java?
8. Asbestos in its raw state?
9. The smallest province in Canada?
10. The Kiel Canal?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Whitsitt Impressions: Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where it takes nine collectors to make one pay.

San Francisco Chronicle: On looking through the office atlas, now two years old, we find the equator in the right place.

Whitsitt Impressions: Many financial statements for the past year were appropriately headed "A report of the fizzle year just ended."

Humorist: On an average, a correspondent estimates, the efforts of four out of ten carol-singers are unrewarded. The also-rangs.

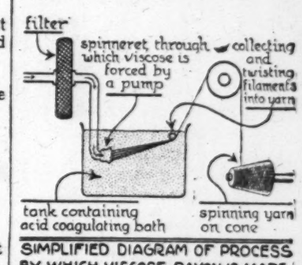
Did You Ever Wonder

What Rayon Is?

Rayon is the name given to threadlike fiber or filaments made from cellulose, and to fabrics made therefrom. Cellulose is an inert substance which makes up the chief part of the cells of plants and ordinary wood. Much rayon is made from cellulose obtained from wood (such as spruce) and from cotton linters (short fibers remaining on the cotton seed after the longer fibers have been removed).

In the United States, rayon is made by any one of three main processes: acetate, viscose, or cuprammonium.

Acetate rayon is made from a clear, thick, sirupy solution formed by dissolving cellulose acetate flakes in acetone. This solution is forced through tiny holes in a thimblelike spinneret, from which it issues as fine threads or filaments. As the filaments leave


filter
spinneret, through which viscose is forced by a pump
collecting and twisting filaments into yarn
tank containing acid coagulating bath
spinning yarn on cone
SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF PROCESS BY WHICH VISCOSE RAYON IS MADE

the spinneret, they pass through warm, moist air, which causes the acetone to evaporate, leaving tiny threads of rayon. The filaments are twisted together; and the yarn thus formed is wound on spools, cones, etc., and the rayon is ready for the use of textile mills.

Viscose rayon is made from alkali cellulose, which, shredded and with carbon disulfide added, becomes cellulose xanthate. Dissolving the shreds in weak caustic soda solution makes a thick, yellowish orange sirup called viscose. The viscose is forced through the minute holes in the spinneret. The resulting filaments harden on entering a special chemical bath, whereupon they are twisted into yarn and made into skeins or wound on cones or spools.

In the cuprammonium process, the chemicals used to make the spinning sirup are copper sulphate and ammonium hydroxide.

Spun rayon is rayon in which the filaments have been cut into short fibers of uniform length, from one to six inches long, after which they are spun into cloth by the same spinning systems used for cotton or wool fibers.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

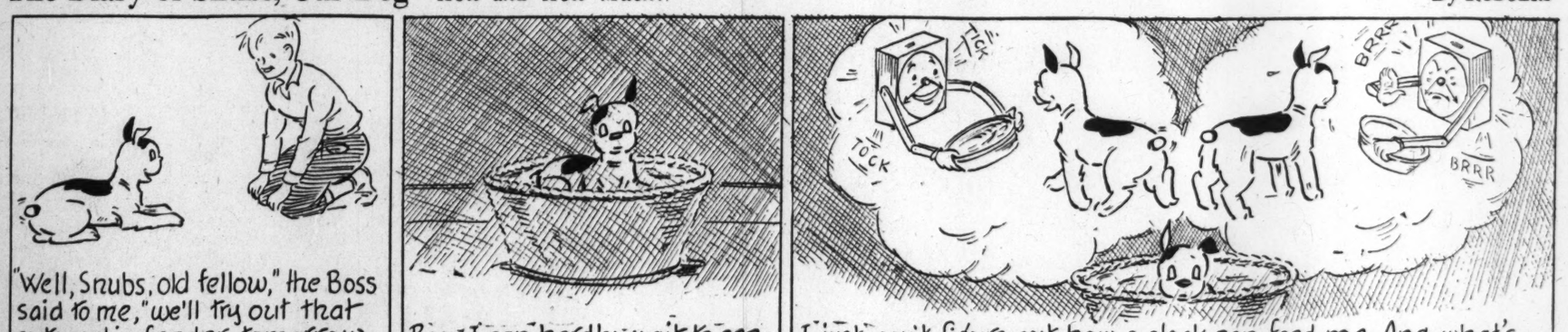
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Counterattack*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ABOUT PLANNING THE SURPRISE FOR MARMADUKE AND HIS MOVABLE SNOWMAN ...!?
THIS IS IT— MY DAD PUT THIS LITTLE JIGGER ON MY PHONOGRAPH
SEE— WE'LL PUT THE MACHINE INSIDE THE SNOWMAN — WHEN HE'S LIFTED UP THE STRING PULLS THE STARTER...
I MADE A SPECIAL RECORD TO GO ON HERE TOO— !!
LET'S GO FIX IT ALL UP NOW !!
THIS MIGHT BE THE FIRST SNOWMAN'S VOICE ON RECORD —
NEVER MIND YOUR JOKES — HURRY UP—

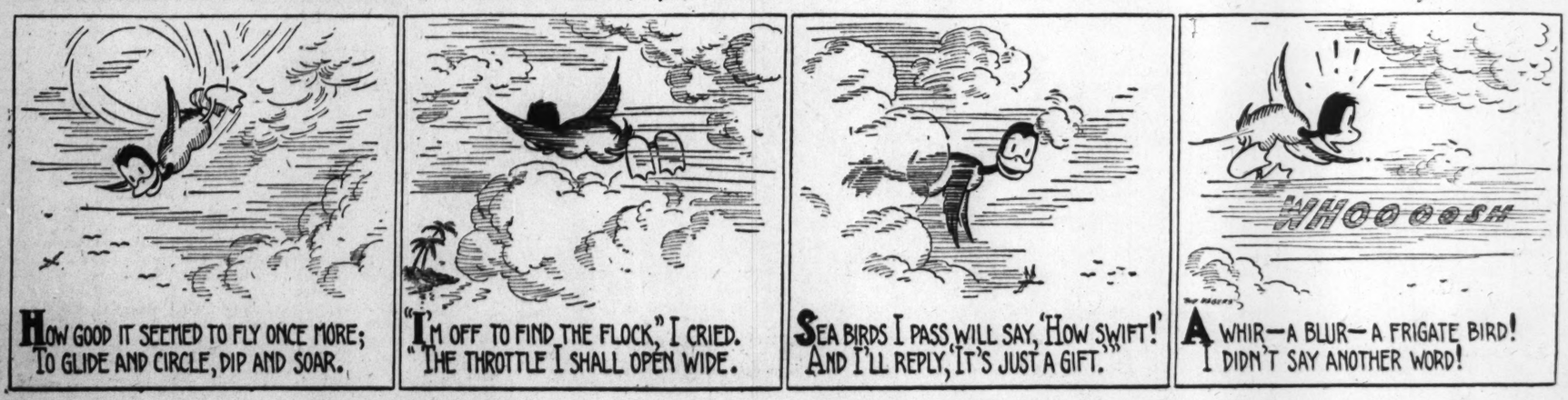
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How and How Much?*

By RODGERS


"Well, Snubs, old fellow," the Boss said to me, "we'll try out that automatic feeder tomorrow morning—"
Boy, I can hardly wait to see how it works—
TICK
TOCK
BRRR
BRRR
I just can't figure out how a clock can feed me. And what's more important, will it be as generous as the Boss?

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Took the Wind Out of His Sails*

By THE HAGERS


HOW GOOD IT SEEMED TO FLY ONCE MORE; TO GLIDE AND CIRCLE, DIP AND SOAR.
"I'M OFF TO FIND THE FLOCK," I CRIED. "THE THROTTLE I SHALL OPEN WIDE.
SEA BIRDS I PASS WILL SAY, 'HOW SWIFT!' AND I'LL REPLY, 'IT'S JUST A GIFT.'
WHOOOOSH
A WHIR—A BLUR—A FRIGATE BIRD! I DIDN'T SAY ANOTHER WORD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Small Neutral's Lot

Finland may take heart from Mr. Churchill's latest speech; other small nations in Europe will take cautious note of it. From it they can deduce that any differences between Britain and France over war aims are gradually being resolved. Mr. Churchill's reference to the liberation not only of Warsaw and Prague, but also Vienna, is in line with French demands.

By the small neutrals of Europe, each extension of the Allied war objectives at this time will probably be read as a sign of a longer and more desperate struggle by both sides, with added dangers for bystanders. And they will hardly respond with alacrity to what they must regard as an invitation to join the war.

In private these nations might admit the correctness of the thesis that German expansionism threatens them all. But they will not be persuaded by references to their "duty" to the League of Nations, nor will they agree that they are "feeding the crocodile," as Mr. Churchill puts it, by maintaining classical concepts of neutral rights and duties. These concepts all States, large as well as small, have honored. And to these concepts small States were forced to return when large States permitted the League of Nations' decline.

Possibly Mr. Churchill's and Lord Halifax's references to Finland indicate an increasing physical as well as moral readiness on the part of the Allies to take up the war against aggression wherever aggression occurs. Nothing would hearten—and harden—small neutrals more than proof of that fact. In the North the neutrals show plainly that they realize Finland is fighting on the front line of their defense. Far-sighted policy on their part would perhaps engage them all immediately in that defense.

But such far-sighted policies have not yet become fashionable among sovereign States in either hemisphere; otherwise collective security would extend even beyond blocs of nations ready to act only when their own interests are directly threatened. This is what Mr. Churchill is saying, only he is saying it after war has begun, and that is not soon enough for small nations. Doubtless they will welcome a revival of the collective ideal when the sad alternative of war has once again been exhausted.

Gold Is Where You Bury It

What will the United States Government eventually be obliged to do with the tremendous gold hoard now accumulating at an unprecedented rate and buried in the hills of Kentucky? It cannot be said to be merely an academic question. Over $3,500,000,000 of the metal flowed to United States ports last year, compared with the previous peak imports of $1,979,000,000 in 1938.

Three-fifths of the world's stock of the yellow metal is now lodged within American boundaries. No cessation of imports appears to be in sight. Students are expressing the fear that eventually the rest of the world will be denuded of its free gold. When most of it shall have found a resting place at Fort Knox, will it still retain its usefulness as a money base, or will the United States be left "holding the bag"?

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of Chase National Bank, now the world's largest private banking institution, is advocating the return of gold to free circulation. Let the people use it, he argues, and permit free movement of gold bars and gold currency both inward and outward, and so help to preserve the monetary character of gold.

There is real danger in this seemingly inactive gold accumulation, now close to the $18,000,000,000 mark. That danger is inflation. Gold receipts push up deposits, and if these are not loaned in the form of credits, such idle funds accumulate as excess reserves. Today these funds total $5,380,000,000. In the form of loans they could easily produce an expansion of bank credit of, say, $20,000,000,000, entirely apart from normal lending capacities of the Reserve System. Uncontrollable inflation could easily follow, since present money powers appear inadequate.

Since America cannot lend gold by law except in minute fashion, and will not give it away, or invest it overseas, the most feasible course would appear to be for the United States to buy more abroad than it sells. That might raise other problems, such as tariffs, import restrictions, opposition from producers of competitive products, etc. But it could reduce the gold hoard, afford other nations an increasing supply of the metal as a base for their depreciated currencies, and bolster the Hull trade program which is regarded as one of the approaches to permanent world peace.

To Prove Our Brotherhood

Not without honest reason has the Community Federation of Boston chosen Abraham Lincoln as a symbol of the aims and objects of its 1940 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign. The words of no one of modern times in America more fittingly typify this peculiarly democratic method of popular benevolence—"by the people, for the people." Moreover, the works, as well as the words, of this "man of the people" prove that his sympathy, his great-heartedness, his love for his fellow-man were not merely theoretical but intensely practical.

The record of the agencies enlisted co-operatively under the Community Federation's banner is impressive. They have been of timely and valuable assistance in a long list of instances. The method of the Community Fund, too, is proper in its fundamentals. Neighborliness is exemplified in a system whereunder a community cares for its own.

"All American citizens are brothers of a common country," said Lincoln—a quotation which the Federation has used, along with others from the Emancipator, to emphasize the community thought. One which has still deeper and firmer a foundation, emphasizing the brotherhood of all men, is the statement of Jesus: "One is your Father, which is in heaven." The Saviour also said, speaking of those in need of ministration, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Senator Borah

Never President, never dominant even in the councils of his own party, William E. Borah cast one of the long shadows in American history. Arising in a day when the United States Senate was supposedly producing no more giants, the Lion of Idaho overtopped, in mental stature, in his large grasp of national affairs, in high ideals and vigorous advocacy, many party leaders and White House occupants. Representing one of the least populous States, idol of no great popular movement, he spoke through a third of a century as one of America's authentic voices.

Independence, integrity, intelligence, were primary qualities in Mr. Borah. His independence sometimes made it difficult for others to join his powerful one-man party. Yet it was one secret of the people's instinctive trust in him. Washington correspondents set great store by him as a reliable source of news. In times of foreign crisis his press conferences were second to none and often more weight was attached to his words than to those from the White House.

Reviewing thirty-two years in the Senate, in an interview published on this page on Feb. 28, 1939, Mr. Borah gently denied the charge of inconsistency sometimes laid against him. He could excuse others if on occasion they failed to follow his reasoning while contending with the force and brilliancy that always emptied Senate cloak rooms and filled Senate galleries, that on basic issues he "stayed put." In his behalf it may be said that he was the most regular of the Republican Party's "irregulars," and that in his three main political purposes—progressive legislation, freedom from foreign entanglements, and defense of the Constitution—he was consistent.

While the statute books carry no great landmark of legislation known as the Borah Act, for thirty years the Senator from Idaho influenced as much as any member of Congress the larger decisions of national policy in domestic as well as foreign affairs. He was a leader in the movements which resulted in the direct election of Senators, the income tax, and prohibition. He steadily fought monopoly, corruption in either party, and every attack on constitutional liberties. Known as the "Great Oppositionist," he was also an originator, playing as large a role as anyone in bringing about the Washington Disarmament Conference and Kellogg Pact.

We cannot be satisfied with a national attitude characterized by the refusal of Mr. Borah ever to study foreign affairs at first hand. But in America's inevitable endeavor to find her rightful role in the world, keen awareness of national interests and honest warnings have their useful part. He said he was proudest of his efforts to keep America "out of Europe." Many who felt, as we did, that those efforts often really amounted to an impossible and dangerous attempt to keep America out of the world, had to admire the learning, courage and sincerity with which he fought for his convictions.

When Delay May Be Costly

When Finn Meets Russ

I guess it was the day my hair telegraphed that subtle bulletin to me that it needed a touch of the scissors. Good heavens, I thought, maybe my barber has thrown up his job!

Now everyone knows how it is in hairdressing or barber shops. If your pet barber leaves his job and goes elsewhere, you never can find out from the proprietor where he has gone. For the obvious and probably thoroughly human reason—that he doesn't want you—a patron of his shop—taking away your patronage and going after the barber. So, I thought, well, if Harry has left the shop—my very pet barber of all the barbers I have ever known in this world—I shall have a time. No one in the shop will tell me where he has gone. And what chance shall I have, in a city of 7,000,000 people, tracing a barber known only to me by the fairly common name of Harry.

I didn't know which way to turn. I wanted my hair cut—now more than ever! But I was really afraid to pick up the telephone and call for an appointment lest I hear the dire tidings, "Mr. Harry is not with us any longer."

You may wonder what gave me the idea that Harry might have left. Well, you see, Harry is Finnish, and he was working for Russians.

* * *

The day wore on and my hair kept whispering in my ear, "To the barber's, woman, and get me put in order!" So finally, with the feelings usually attributed to a plunge into icy water, I dialed the number of the shop.

"May I have Harry—and Edith— (Edith is the manicure) at 1:30 tomorrow?" I could manage to face my obtrusive hair down for another twenty-four hours—especially if I knew that, at the end of that time, I would be able once more to put it into the unbelievably competent hands of Harry! Still, I held my breath. What would the girl say? Sometimes you can feel what people are going to say—by something in the air between you. I stood figuratively on tiptoe, trying to divine what the girl was going to say.

"Yes, that will be fine," she said. I almost fell off my chair from relief.

And then I began to wonder. What kind of a situation shall I find? After all, a Finn, working for Russians in a fairly small shop, might reasonably be expected to produce—well, call it a situation, not to be difficult. I kept turning the thing over in my mind. Would the Russian proprietor—heedless for the moment over cash dropping into his till—deal me out subtly hard looks when I went into the shop? Would I find Harry not his usual self, harassed and edgy?

At the appointed hour I flung open the door and canvassed the place with a lightning glance. Harry was nowhere in sight. Suppose, overnight, he and the Russians had come to a parting of the ways! There would be two aspects to that. The effect upon them, and the effect upon me. The effect on them would be dramatic, in a measure, and of interest to me. The effect on me—I shuddered to think. If there is one dilemma I hope never to have to face it is finding a barber to replace Harry. That dreadful moment, when a new barber looks you over and murmurs, coldly, "My—whoever cut your hair!" as if it had been done by a shepherd on a Swiss hillside, using the shears he uses on his sheep. . . .

* * *

The Russians were there. Both of them. Monsieur—I hesitate to call him Comrade, because I'm not sure he is a Comrade; he's been in this country quite a while and gives no sign that he is in sympathy with all the Soviet nonsense. And Madame. She looked equable, smiled, said, "How're you?" quite as if she didn't know there were screaming headlines in the papers. Monsieur said calmly, "Good day, Madame. Nice to see you."

"Hall-llo—Hall-llo!" I heard, suddenly. Harry! It seemed too good to be true. The Russian hurried down the aisle ahead of me, passing Harry on his way. I watched to see how the wind was blowing between them. So far as I could detect it wasn't blowing at all.

Harry got to work. He talked about the holidays. Harry is quite a cook. He gives wonderful parties and has all the most prized Finnish delicacies. He went into great detail about a ham pudding—made from the leftovers of a ham his sister had baked him for Christmas, as she did every year—with which he had regaled guests the night before.

Suddenly, the Russian entered the booth. "Have you got it?" he said to Harry.

"It on the top shelf of my locker," Harry said. He took a key ring out of the pocket of his smock, selected a key, handed it to the Russian. I watched, fascinated. Certainly everything seemed peaceful here. Harry looked up from his snipping, met my eyes in the glass. He laughed.

"He's"—mentioning the Russian by name—"getting my sweaters."

"Sweaters?" I said.

"Yes. We both knit, you know. We've been making sweaters for the soldiers."

I didn't say anything, but Harry knew there was a question in my mind. Who were the sweaters for? Were Harry's for the Finnish soldiers, and Monsieur's for the Russian soldiers? And, if so, wasn't that rather pushing the atmosphere of the shop toward the boiling point?

Harry smiled at me.

"We're knitting them," he said, with what I thought was a touch of considerable pride, "for the French soldiers." EVELYN ROE

America's Number One Problem

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The news in Washington contains much to support the statement of William L. Batt, newly-elected chairman of the Business Advisory Council, that America's problem number one—its greatest peace-time social and economic challenge—is: J O B S, and how to provide them.

It is scarcely possible to overstate the urgency, the gravity, the magnitude of the continuing problem of unemployment. It lies behind the unbalance, year after year, of the Federal budget; it contributes most to the mounting pyramid of the national debt, now touching $45,000,000,000; it is a prime cause of the class tension observable in American life and expressed in both the extreme left and extreme right of public opinion.

Neither alarm nor doubt that the Nation can meet this problem of unemployment will help. What will help is a clear, sensitive appreciation of what the problem is and where we stand, for there need be no doubt that what the American people understand, they can solve—with courage and good will and fairness, the qualities which make democracy work.

A central fact about the unemployment problem is that the past ten years have revealed no political solution. The pressure and the distress of unemployment have been eased by the relief activities of the Federal Government. The existence of the unemployment itself has been relieved scarcely at all. Unemployment was acute during the last two years of President Hoover's Administration and as President Roosevelt goes into the last year of his second term unemployment remains the acute, unresolved problem it was seven years earlier. The fact is that while political action has mitigated the suffering, political action has not touched the roots of the problem.

It remains. It is 1940's challenge to democracy, and we can afford to let neither appeals to an artifical national unity nor the distracting issues of the war, however great and grave, conceal the problem.

* * *

This is not a statistical problem; it is a human problem. This is not somebody else's problem; it is ours, affecting everyone's security, everyone's livelihood, everyone's happiness. And the underlying fact of this problem is that while the new year opened with more factories producing more goods than ever before in the United States, 9,000,000 fellow Americans, our friends and our neighbors' friends, were out of work.

Last month the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production stood at 128 compared with the previous all time high of 125 in 1929, and production throughout the last quarter equalled the highest quarter of 1929 but despite this industrial acceleration there are today 8,000,000 more Americans unemployed than there were ten years ago.

At the end of 1929 there were 47,000,000 persons engaged in gainful work in the United States, with about 1,000,000 unemployed. At the end of 1939—with industrial production higher at the close of last year than at the corresponding period a decade ago—there were only 44,000,000 persons at work, with about 9,000,000 unemployed.

It is the conclusion of the American Federation of Labor that the 3,000,000 disemployed workers would have had 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 added to them had not the average work week been reduced from 50 hours in 1929 to 40 hours in 1939. Thus it is the 5,000,000 new workers added to the Nation's working population which bring 1940's unemployment to 9,000,000 compared to 1930's unemployment of 1,000,000.

* * *

For varying reasons it is tempting to some to focus attention so vividly upon the danger of war as to neglect the greatest danger to domestic stability—unemployment.

War is no safe distraction from unemployment and it is certainly no solution to unemployment. Unemployment is a corrosive to a free society and an incentive to political panaceas which delude people and damage democracy. If democracy needs to be preserved by war, it also needs to be preserved by peace.

Neither war nor preparation against war is solving unemployment in the belligerent or in the neutral states. The latest figures to reach Washington from Europe show the unexpected fact that in virtually all the warring countries and most of the neutral countries unemployment has risen noticeably since the beginning of hostilities.

In Great Britain there were nearly 200,000 more employed in mid-October than in mid-August and by mid-November this increase had been cut by only 28,000. In France unemployment increased by 14,000 and in Belgium by more than 45,000 in the first month of the war. The upward trend of unemployment is recorded also in Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Greece—the cause in all these countries being the dislocations due to the transitions of their economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

Although the first effects of the war on some industries in the United States were to bring about a slight decrease in unemployment neither the American Government nor American industry is counting on a war-boom to provide any substantial solution to the unemployment of 9,000,000.

* * *

Unemployment means not only men and women out of work; it means the production of less for all the people to use and a lowering of the living standard for the whole Nation, both unemployed and employed.

This is illustrated by the fact that in the twenties industrial production increased 43 per cent, while the thirties ended with full-year production 11 per cent below 1929. Thus, from 1919 to 1929 the Nation raised its general living standards, for while the population of the United States increased 16 per cent, production increased 43 per cent and the national living standard went up 23 per cent.

But throughout the thirties the general living standard has been reduced. While production was dropping 11 per cent, population was advancing 8 per cent. Consequently there was much less for the Nation's consumers to share.

It is because the effects of a declining living standard are felt most acutely by the unemployed that Mr. Batt in his first address upon assuming the chairmanship of the Business Advisory Council put the solution of the unemployment problem as industry's first duty to the country and an essential protection to private enterprise.

From the viewpoint of all three, Labor, Industry, and Government, unemployment is the Nation's problem number one. Production is up; unemployment is up; the problem remains. It is 1940's greatest peace-time challenge. It has been proved that it cannot be solved by mutual hostility and name-calling. The time may be at hand when the American people will authorize, will command, a different approach.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain Carries On

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As Mr. Hitler is still leaving us in peace (also there is a good London fog on) I find plenty of time on my hands during duty hours [in the Air Raid Precautions office]. We have to be on duty in shifts the entire 24 hours, ready for any eventuality. Today I came on at 9 a. m. and leave at 5. We had a very nice Christmas. Those of us who were on duty managed to enjoy ourselves and ate a lot of turkey and plum pudding in the canteen. The husbandless and childless had volunteered to man the post during the Christmas days so as to allow leave to those with families.

On Christmas Day a thick fog descended upon us, and all transport was completely held up. This meant that we had to walk nearly three miles home in the black-out and fog! I could not say which was blackest! We could see nothing and our torches hardly showed at all. A London fog in war time with absolutely no street lighting at all and an unearthly silence, is something to be remembered! I hope we don't get the same thing again too often. We were rather tired when we got home but quite cheerful from having banged into a good many people in the dark and had a laugh with them. It is at these moments that one remembers the posters, white letters on a scarlet ground:

YOUR COURAGE
YOUR CHEERFULNESS
YOUR RESOLUTION
WILL BRING US VICTORY

Luckily, everyone in Britain seems to have got this thoroughly into their bones, and all make the best of everything (not knowing when things may become extremely nasty indeed) and one would be surprised at the goodness and kindness of everyone and the special care they seem to take not to grumble or be bad-tempered even when they feel like it. All classes are alike in this, they are all doing their best to help one another, and are all welded together by the common misfortune of the war. Everyone hates it and never wanted it, but all realize that if we had not met the challenge it would have been the end of liberty and decency of living in Europe. I don't think anyone has the slightest doubt as to the final victory of the Allies, but people believe it may take a long time and be a very grim affair this year.

I hope that America will not be drawn into this war at any time—unless we should appear to be losing when I feel that American opinion might well come down heavily on our side. A Nazi victory would mean a different world even for the U. S. A. The British Navy under the orders of Herr Hitler might not be too good! However, such a nightmare will not become possible I am sure.

The King in his speech on Christmas Day over the wireless, ended with this quotation:

I said to the man who stood at the gate
of the year:
"Give me a light that I may tread safely
into the unknown."

And he replied:
"Go out into the darkness; and put your
hand into the hand of God.
That shall be to you better than light
and safer than a known way."

London. A. W.

Records of Brook Farm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the permission of the Massachusetts Historical Society, owner of the manuscripts, I am editing records of Brook Farm for publication. Besides printing for the first time the official records of this important transcendentalist co-operative community, the editor proposes to bring together in the work a number of hitherto unpublished manuscripts relating to Brook Farm and the Fourierist movement. The editor solicits the aid of librarians, scholars, and collectors in locating manuscripts that may not have come to his attention, particularly letters written from Brook Farm or diaries kept by members of the community. Any material addressed to me will be promptly returned by registered mail and full acknowledgment will of course be made in the published volume. ARTHUR EUGENE BESTOR, JR.

Box 386, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York

First Normal School in U. S.?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor last summer an article was published on the first normal school in America, established on July 3, 1839. The same article speaks of an effort having been made for a professional education for teachers by Samuel R. Hall, who conducted a private normal school at Concord Corner, Vt., sixteen years earlier.

Now Samuel Hall started this school in his own house on March 11, 1823. In the fall the enterprising citizens of Concord raised money, pledged work and during the summer of 1823, constructed a two-story brick building, 45 by 35 feet in dimensions. At the beginning of the fall term, it became an institution.

During the second year of the school, a regular normal course was instituted. Younger children were accepted to provide practice facilities for teachers in training. Lectures in school-keeping were given during the spring and autumn terms of each year, intended to illustrate improved methods of teaching and governing schools.

Teachers from Samuel Hall's training school were in demand to teach the schools of northern Vermont and lower Canada and the fortunate children of his training school proved his theories of education to be sound.

They received benefits which resulted in after years in their becoming an honor to the town and a blessing to the world.

In 1829, the Reverend Mr. Hall aided in forming the American Institute of Instruction and in 1830 he was invited to be the principal of the Teachers' Seminary about to be opened in connection with Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. A tablet was set up by the State of Vermont in 1923, which read:

The State of Vermont
Erects This Tablet Aug. 15, 1923,
On the Site of the
First Normal School in America
Opened March 11, 1823, by Its Founder
Reverend Samuel Read Hall, LL. D.
Originator of America's System
Of Teacher Training.
Author of the First Textbook on Teaching
Published in America.
Pioneer in the Use of the Blackboard
As a School Room Appliance.

Orange, Mass. MRS. CLARA A. DAVIS

'Tis Folly to Be Wise

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I really dislike to say it, but your news article entitled, "Where Ignorance is Bliss ——"? (sic) deserves just that title. I judge that the compositor was at fault, but however it happened your Latin just will not stand the test of Caesar, Cicero (who is supposed to be quoted) & Co. The word which you give as "cuisvis" does not occur in Latin. What Cicero actually said, if he has been correctly quoted by the classicists, was "cujusvis." This is not quite so bad as crediting a treatise on the "Punic" war to Caesar, as was done on Claverly Street recently, but—well finish the quotation of which your title was a part.

W. H. ARKENBURGH

Schenectady, N. Y.